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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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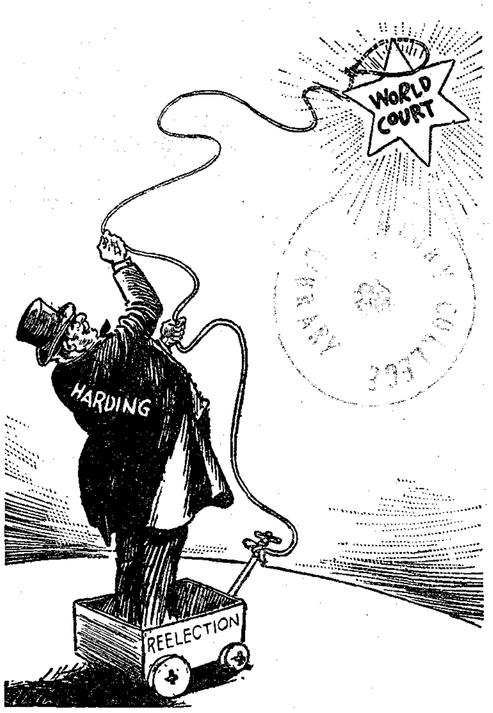
THE WORLD PEACE COURT AS POLITICAL DYNAMITE

THERE IS NOTHING MORE SINISTER in the Permanent Court of International Justice than "a simple and straightforward expedient for preventing war by removing the causes of war," its friends say, and the idea of it was heartily endorsed by such Republican Presidents as McKinley and Roosevelt. Yet when another Republican President urges Uncle Sam to participate, safeguarded by four reservations, in this International Peace Tribunal, the political atmosphere immediately becomes electrical, and political observers whisper ominously of approaching explosions and disruptions. "President Harding's World Court proposal may split the Republican party," predicts a Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Ind.), but the same dispatch tells us that the President "has informed members of his Cabinet that he does not intend to abandon his espousal of American membership, no matter what the political cost." Not only the "irreconcilables," another correspondent reports, but certain Republican leaders in Congress who "have always been more or less close to the President," are sharply opposing him in this matter. This opposition, the independent New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent goes on to say, is based on fear that discussion of the World Court will revive all the bitterness of the League of Nations fight. Republican "irreconcilables," other correspondents note, denounce participation in the World Court as merely a "back-door" entry into the League of Nations.



HITCHING IT TO A STAR!
—McCarthy in the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*.

The President's foes within the party hope to use the Court issue to prevent his renomination, according to Mark Sullivan, national political correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.). Much of the Republican opposition to the World Court is sincere says Mr. Sullivan, but in addition—

> "There is a group of hard-boiled Republican leaders who sincerely believe that the invention of the anti-League of Nations issue was the greatest discovery made by the Republican party since the Civil War. They think it offers better material for rabble-rousing than any issue since slavery. They think they can use it to win elections for years to come. They regard it as being as much the brand of the Republican party as abolition or the high tariff, and they are outraged that Harding should take a step which tarnishes this party brand.
>
> "A secondary fear in the back of the heads of this anti-Harding group is that Mr. Harding might abdicate, but might at the same time hand on his mantle to another—to some one whose intellectual strength and all-round capacity he prizes, some one like Secretary Hughes or Secretary Hoover. This creates an additional motive for stirring up sentiment against the Permanent Court of International Justice and against men who are identified with it, as Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover are."

Democratic observers, we read, are looking forward hopefully to a Peace Court battle that will divide the Republican party on the eve of the 1924 primaries. But this Democratic attitude of pleasant expectancy is said to be somewhat disturbed by the publication of a letter from Woodrow Wilson, in which the ex-President says: "I approve not of the 'conditional' but of the unconditional adhesion of the United States to the World Court set up under the auspices of the League of Nations, tho I think it would be more consistent with the fame of the United States for candor and courage to become a member of the League of Nations and share with the other members the full responsibilities which its covenant involves." The letter, says the Washington correspondent of the Democratic New York *World*, causes almost as much perturbation among the Democrats as President Harding's Peace Court plan does among the Republicans. As he explains:

> "The Democrats were ready to sit back and let the Republicans fight among themselves. They were enjoying the spectacle of Watson and Lodge and others trying to shoo the President away from the Court proposition, and every time a wail came from a Republican that insistence on the Court at this time would split the party, the Democrats' delight was enhanced.
>
> "While most of the Democratic Senators expected to vote for adhesion to the League of Nations statute creating the Court, as a rule they avoided declaring themselves, happy in the consciousness that the Republican row was doing more for the Democratic cause than they could accomplish themselves.
>
> "Then came the publication of the Wilson letter, and immediately there was discord on the minority side, among those who proposed to vote for the Court as the first step toward membership in the League of Nations, and those who wish to follow what they took to be the implication of the Wilson letter—that is, to vote for the Court only if we join unreservedly."

Meanwhile the Democratic National Committee has issued this gleeful statement under the heading "Harding's Court Plan Widens G. O. P. Breach":

"Enough Democratic support to compensate for the defection of Republican recalcitrants is now the reliance of Republican

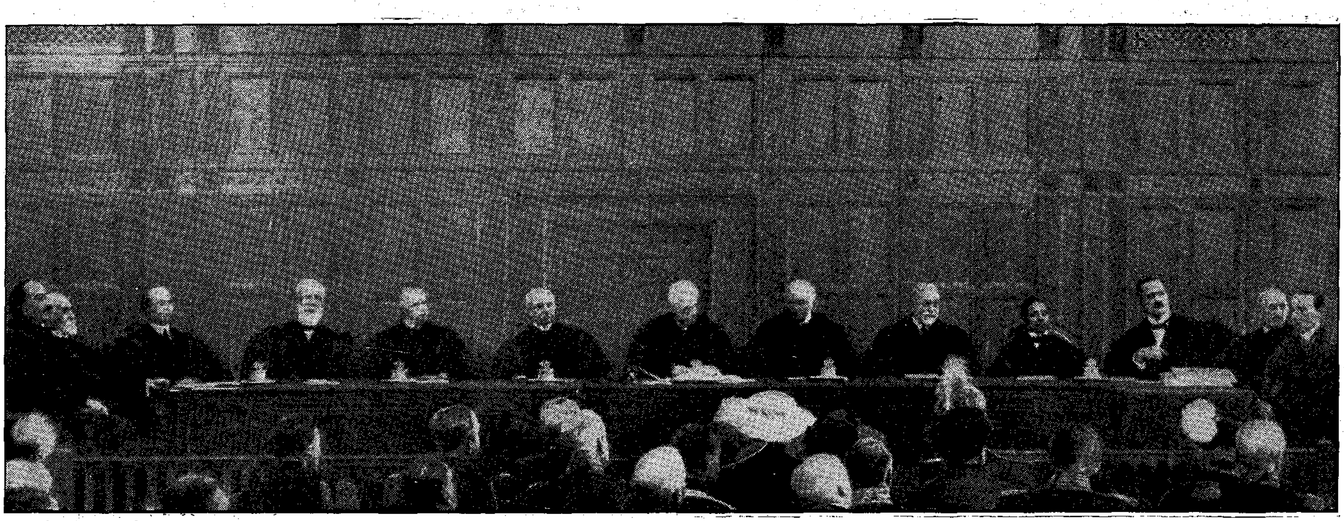


Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

THE WORLD COURT OF JUSTICE—WITH AN AMERICAN MEMBER—IS ACTUALLY AT WORK.

Here we see the International Court of Justice in regular session at The Hague, including from the reader's left to right: Negulesco of Roumania, Beichman of Norway, Anzilotti of Italy, Altamira of Spain, Nyholm of Denmark, Weiss of France, Loder of Holland, President of the Court, Viscount Finlay of Great Britain, John Bassett Moore of the United States (appointed by the League of Nations), Oda of Japan, Huber of Switzerland, Yovanovitch of Jugo-Slavia and Hammarskjold of Sweden, Registrar.

leaders who are to be intrusted with the task of getting the Senate's approval of President Harding's recommendation for American representation in the International Court of Justice. Only this Democratic cooperation, it is now believed, can save Mr. Harding from humiliation at the hands of his own copartizans.

"The Senate will not have an opportunity to consider the President's proposal until next December unless meanwhile he changes his mind and calls a special session. The presidential campaign will have begun in earnest within a month or two after the new Congress begins its career. That will mean that the Senate will be in the midst of the debate on the President's recommendation—always supposing he has not meantime withdrawn it—just when delegates to the Republican National Convention are being chosen in presidential primaries in many states, including several in the West.

"In the judgment of many students of the present and prospective political situation, it is a good deal safer to wager that the irreconcilables like Senator Johnson, Brandegee, Moses, Borah, and La Follette will obstruct and reject Mr. Harding's plans for American cooperation with Europe than it is to bet that the President will insist on affirmative action.

"Under the rules of the Senate these irreconcilables can thwart the President almost indefinitely, just as they did when Mr. Harding was one of their number in 1919, during the second Wilson Administration. Here, then, would be the spectacle of a Republican President being flouted and defied by Senators of his own party, and depending on his political opponents for the success of his program—and all this, too, while he was striving for renomination and urging the virtues of his foreign policy as reasons why he should be continued in office."

Our ratification of the protocol establishing the World Court at The Hague, says the pro-Court New York *Journal of Commerce*, must face "the bitter opposition of a certain element in our population to whom the whole idea of our participation in any world-wide organization is anathema." Listening first to those who oppose our participation in this tribunal, we are warned by Mr. Munsey's New York *Herald* (Rep.) that "the Court of International Justice does as well as anything else as a decoy to lure America into the League"; and in a later issue of the same journal we read:

"That the League of Nations will be the big issue in 1924 is clear. Indeed, the campaign with the pro-League advocates, all the Democratic party and the pro-League Republicans, has already begun.

"In his Des Moines speech Secretary Hoover did not help matters for the Republican party, for it is the Republican party that must make the fight against the League of Nations in 1924 as it made it in 1920. As a member of Mr. Harding's Cabinet, Hoover obviously spoke for the President in urging that America join the Court of International Justice.

"But considered entirely apart from the merits of the question of committing ourselves to an international court, how about the political strategy of the Republican party, the great opponent of the League of Nations, advocating America's adhesion to a League of Nations Court?

"With this big piece of work on its hands, the League of Nations fight, is the Republican party strong enough to monkey with the buzz saw?"

"The World Court is to the League of Nations what plain water is to H_2O," declares Arthur Brisbane in Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, and he offers the President this advice:

"Don't give the Democrats in 1924 a chance to say—'Well, Harding has switched around to us, doubling on his 1920 tracks, and he is running on a weak-kneed League of Nations platform.'

"Ford running against a League of Nations Democrat, and a 'World Court' Republican, would make the Democrats and Republicans worry on this platform:

"High wages.

"Cheap fertilizers.

"Better railroads; cheaper freight rates.

"And American affairs run by the American Congress and the American courts."

Senator Borah, while approving of the World Court idea, criticizes the Court as now established at The Hague on the ground that it contains too much politics and not enough power. Courts should be institutions which can compel and enforce, agrees the Chicago *Tribune*, which goes on to say:

"This proposed international body is not a court. We do not believe that it would be possible seriously to advocate it in the United States if it were. It would mean that decision in American affairs would be taken away and handed to other nations as represented by judges in the Court.

"Mr. Hoover says that this 'Court' has no relation to the League of Nations. We imagine that both he and President Harding believe that it has not, but in our opinion it is the vestibule of the League and is so regarded in Europe.

"Mr. Hoover says that other nations are willing to bind themselves to the 'Court' much more deeply than the United States is asked to do. There he reveals everything. The nations of Europe are in trouble. It is of their own making. They are drunk. They are mad. Insanity, fever, drugs, bloodshed, greed and ambition have made Europe bedlam. These nations do not want to save themselves by ceasing to do the things which are ruining them. They want salvation to come from outside and without any reform on their part. The solvent, supposedly stupid and guileless outside agency is the United States.

"America has no troubles for which it demands outside assistance."

Turning to the advocates of American participation in the World Peace Court, we are reminded by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) that "it is as a non-partizan proposal that the World Court has its greatest appeal." As the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) sees it, "all this splitting, real and fancied, affords President Harding a great opportunity," for—

"In his tour of the West he can rally the people irrespective of party to the support of his proposal that we adhere to the World Court. If he presents his case with force and fights with determination, he can safely leave it to disappointed opponents to do what they can in the way of party splitting."

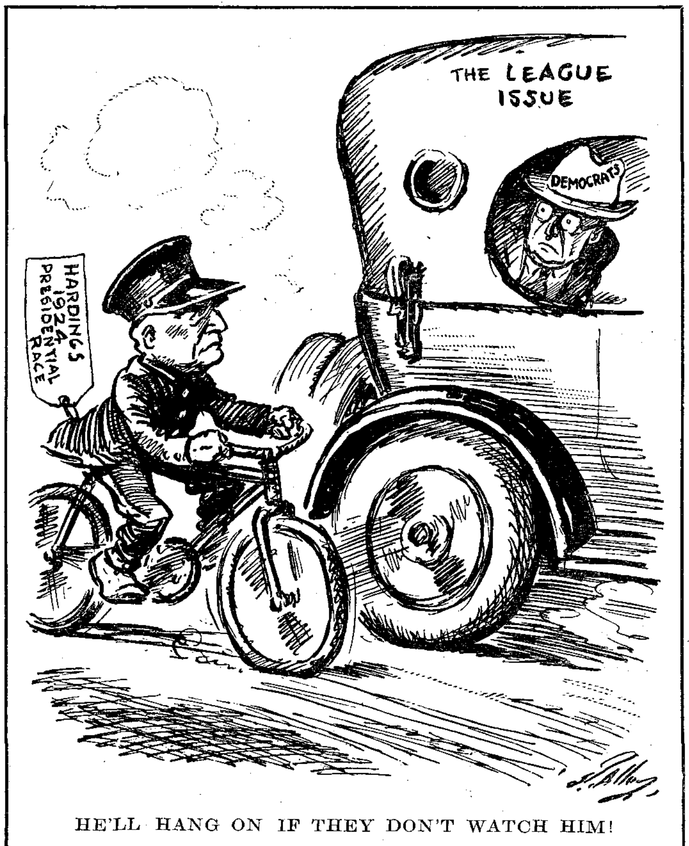
Reminding us that the Court as constituted to-day "is to a large degree the product of American thought and the handiwork of American men of both parties," the Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks that—

"There is only one way to keep the League question and the World Court question out of the next campaign. That is for the President and his spokesmen to lift these issues above the plane of partizanship and to conduct the agitation for a broadening of American participation in world affairs on non-partizan ground."

The opening gun in the World Court campaign by the President's official family was fired two weeks ago at Des Moines, where the Secretary of Commerce addrest the convention of the National League of Women Voters. Mr. Hoover said in part:

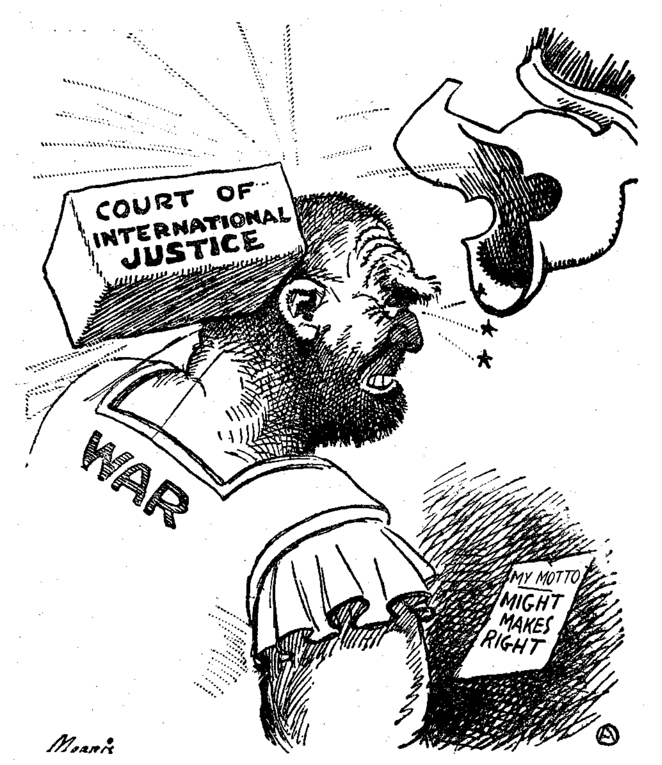
"The Court is not the total solution of international cooperation for peace, for the great field of political action as distinguished from judicial action remains unsolved, but this step is sound and sure. It is the minimum possible step in eliminating the causes of war.

"The proposals to join the Court have been criticized from various angles. The first of these is that it leads us into some undescribed political entanglement. This is untrue, for the decrees of the International Court are based upon the process of law, not upon political agreement; their enforcement rests wholly on public opinion and not upon force.



HE'LL HANG ON IF THEY DON'T WATCH HIM!

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.



THE WAY IT STRIKES HIM.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"In supporting this Court, we subscribe to no compulsion whatever. Compulsion is, in fact, specifically excluded. We do not need to submit any case to the Court unless we feel like doing so at the time the case arises. No other nation can summon us into court except with our consent.

"There is another section of opponents of President Harding's proposal who condemn the idea, not because they do not agree to its primary purpose and method, but solely because it was erected under the auspices of the League of Nations. But we are not by this act entering the League in any sense. The connection of the Court with the League is indeed remote. Its sole relationship is that the Judges are elected, as provided in its own statute, not by the League, but by the representatives of the nations to the League acting as an elective body for this purpose. It is this elective body that we join, not the League.

"The Court is already in existence. It is largely the handiwork of American thought and American hands. For us to insist upon its being torn down and reerected just because it was created by a conference called by the League (in which Americans took part) is one of the most unseemly suggestions of national selfishness that can be conceived.

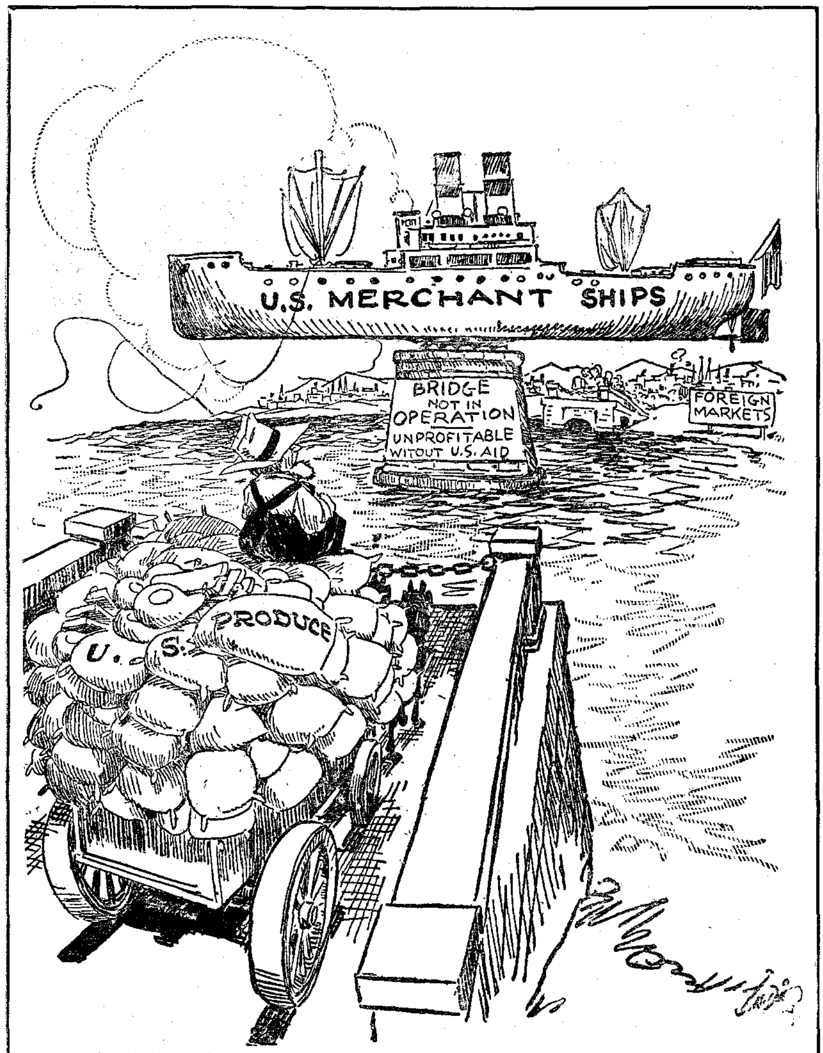
"Another section of the opponents of President Harding's proposal condemn it because it does not go far enough; because it has no teeth in it. This is the basis of Senator Borah's objection. I admit the enlightenment and the courage of his position. Senator Borah wishes to go much further than President Harding. He would have an International Court of such strength that it would try war itself, and would have us join it in such a manner that we would be obligated to its jurisdiction. Senator Borah's International Court in its relation to the nations would be somewhat an analogy to the Supreme Court of the United States in its relation to our States.

"Now, by all means, let us have no quarrel—on the contrary, let us have admiration and respect—for those who show the vision and the courage to go this whole distance. But let us admit that as a practical matter, for reasons familiar to all of you, America is not ready to go this far.

"Permit us also to make the plea that President Harding's proposal should not be condemned because the International Court does not go the whole gamut of international cooperation. Those who condemn the proposal because it is merely one method are the ones who would have complained on the Wednesday night of Genesis, and would have gone to bed with a grouch because the Creator had not yet made a finished job of the sun and the moon, and would have called a mass meeting on Thursday morning to demand more forward action."

TO KEEP OUR FLAG AT THE MASTHEAD

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!" These last words of the *Chesapeake's* dying captain are the most famous in American naval annals. Hardly less memorable is Commodore Perry's "We have met the enemy and they are ours." There is an echo of both cries in the conclusion reached by the President and stated by Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board that if private owners will not buy our Shipping Board fleet, now that Congress has denied a subsidy, then the Government will go ahead and operate its ships aggressively on a larger scale—"the main thing is to maintain the flag on the seas." Here, as several editors note, is a strong reaction from the tone of dejection in President Harding's announcement to the last Congress that if it would not grant a subsidy, the Shipping Board's losses would have to be ended "in liquidation and humiliation." The new shipping plan, think such pro-Administration dailies as the Washington *Post* (Ind.) and the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.), will be heartily approved by the people. Others, like the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), Washington *Star* (Ind.) and New York *Evening Mail* (Ind.), warm to the defiant decision to keep our flag on the high seas, despite dangers and deficits. The new plans "imply a new hope for American shipping," thinks the New York *Times* (Dem.). At any rate, conclude the Springfield *Republican* and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), it is about the only course left to pursue. And the New York *Globe* (Ind.), noticing how the President and his aides declare themselves driven to the new policy in spite of their fundamental objection to the Government in business, reflects hopefully that "it may turn out that for the first time in recent history an example will be given of the potentiality of public service when the zeal of men at the top is aroused." On the other hand, news writers picture shipping men "in anguish over Lasker's plan," while such mirrors of business thought as *The Wall Street Journal* and the New York *Journal of Commerce* remind the courageous Mr. Lasker of the fundamental soundness of the old adage, "Discretion is the better part of valor."



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IF THERE IS ONE UNQUESTIONABLE DUTY OF A GOVERNMENT IT IS TO MAINTAIN THE PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

—Darling for the New York *Tribune*.

Readers may recall—for the figures are frequently quoted in the public prints—that the Shipping Board owns 1,400 steel ships of about ten million deadweight tons. Some 400 of these ships are in service under allocation or charter, while 875 are now lying idle. The Shipping Board's present losses are said to run to about $4,000,000 a month—to be precise, $16,150,137 was lost in the four months ending March 1. There are said to be only thirty-two privately owned American ships engaged in foreign trade. Congress will pay no subsidy, but seems to be willing to make up the annual $50,000,000 shortage. If Uncle Sam's steel merchant fleet, which cost him roughly $3,500,000,000, can be sold at all, he will only realize a few cents on the dollar, while a large part of the fleet, perhaps a third, must be scrapped and sold for junk. "So," reflects the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "will end the greatest opportunity of a century for America to resume her place on the sea."

That was what President Harding meant when he told Congress that if it failed to provide the requested subsidy, "the executive branch of the Government may proceed as best it can to end the losses in liquidation and humiliation." But the Shipping Board apparently was not ready to give up the ships without a fight. Chairman Lasker conferred with the President. There were rumors that a sensational policy would be adopted. The Shipping Board appointed committees and asked various groups interested in marine affairs to give advice. "Scrap," was a favorite word of the counselors. One body suggested that half of the Government's fleet be junked as defective, out of date and unserviceable. Another association thought the Shipping Board should sell all the ships anybody would buy and hand the rest over to the junk-man. Most of the advisors opposed government operation vigorously. Several suggested that, even without a subsidy, some aid and encouragement could be given to the American merchant marine by the Government.

After listening to much advice like this President Harding and Chairman Lasker announced a program of their own on April 14. The announcement, according to the New York *American's* Washington correspondent, "was regarded everywhere as a note of defiance that unless private capital wishes to maintain the merchant marine, the Government will enter into aggressive competition with the private lines. It was likewise an announcement to the world that the American flag is coming back into its own on the high seas." First came the White House declaration that the President and the Shipping Board were thoroughly agreed "that the chief end to be sought is the establishment and maintenance of an American merchant marine." So the Board has decided to "proceed at once to the consolidation of foreign trade lines and then offer the sale of these lines and ships under the authorization of the law, conditioned on suitable guaranty of maintained service." But—

> "If such sales can not be made without justifiable sacrifice of the ships, then the Government will proceed to direct government operation aggressively pursued. In short, there is unanimous agreement that the existing law contemplates and authorizes an adequate and maintained American merchant marine, and such a course will be followed as will fully guarantee and contemplate its larger development."

The Administration will ask no subsidy aid from the next Congress, according to Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board, but "will give direct government operation a thorough trial, once we adopt it as a policy." Mr. Lasker goes on to tell the newspaper men a little more about the Shipping Board program. The Board has already cut down the number of companies operating routes with government ships from eighty to thirty-nine, and will consolidate them still further to the number of about eighteen, all routes to be in the hands of experienced operators who are considered the most likely potential buyers. Then these routes will be offered for sale, probably within the next few weeks. "If," says Mr. Lasker, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* quotes him, "we can not get bids for practically all of them, we will not sell a few, because we would not want to sell two or three cream routes and let the Government 'hold the bag' for the rest." The President and the Shipping Board are strongly opposed to government operation. Mr. Lasker hates and despises it, but "the main thing to be considered is to keep the flag on the seas." The willingness of the private operators to buy will decide "whether the ships will be operated by private owners or by government operation." Mr. Lasker thinks expenses can be cut and better service furnished than at present. He says further:

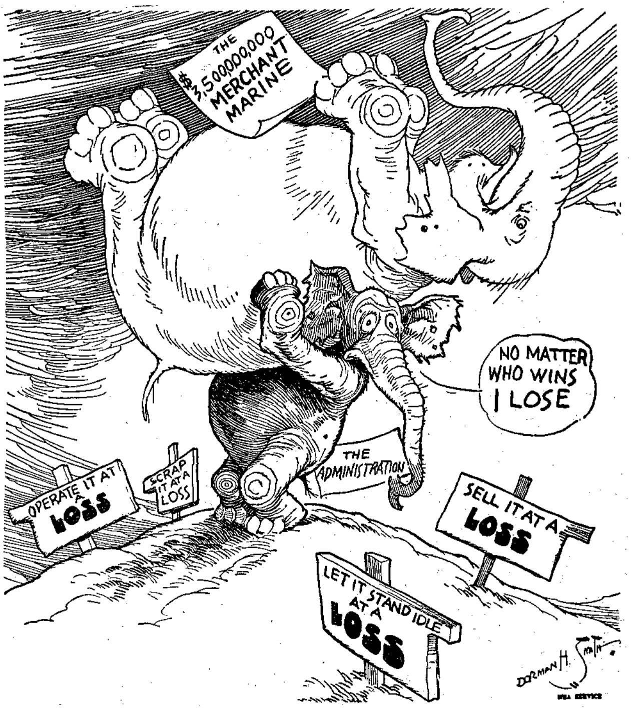
> "What we are going to do with the ships not in operation, we do not know, but we want to keep enough on hand, if the Government operates the ships, to serve as a notice to the world that the American Government is ready to serve the trade throughout the world and that we have the ships to do it.
>
> "We believe that if the Government goes into the operation on a large scale and develops a large business for the routes that it will be the means of eventually selling the ships to private owners. We believe that when the foreign lines see that the Government is in the business to stay they will not try to break down the American lines, and the private operators will then buy.
>
> "We will sell any ships not in operation to any American citizen who wants them at the world market price. Any ships that can not be sold or that can not be operated profitably will be scrapped."

The Shipping Board, Mr. Lasker explains, "does not intend to take over the passenger lines for direct operation. This is a specialized business, and the lines that are now operating them have built up specialized organizations to handle it." Thus, notes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "the services of the Munson Line to South America, the Pacific Mail Line to the Far East, the Admiral Line to the Orient, the Swayne and Hoyt service from the Pacific to South America, and the Los Angeles Steamship Companies line to Honolulu, will not be affected" by the scrapping of the existing contracts. Another member of the Shipping Board has stated that the United States Lines operating between New York and Europe will not be sold, but will be kept until it has been provided with a balanced fleet. The United States Line, says a third member, "is equal to any under any flag and the reconditioning of the *Leviathan*, the *Agamemnon*, *Mount Vernon*, and *President Buchanan*, which are to be placed in active service, will make us second to none in the strategic North Atlantic."

But what will Congress say about this new plan? The New York *World* quotes Senator Fletcher (Dem., Fla.), of the Senate Commerce Committee, as predicting that Congress will stand behind the new policy, and *The World* writer thinks that it will also please "the La Follette and progressive group in the Senate in favor of government ownership." In Senator Fletcher's opinion, as *The World* quotes him,

> "It looks as if permanent operation of the fleet by the Government is inevitable. They can't get a subsidy and they can't sell, so there is nothing else left. The Government should go about it in a businesslike way. The lines now operated by the Government are the Panama Line and the United States Line and both are successful.
>
> "The Government can operate the Shipping Board vessels, keep down rates, protect us against high foreign rates, and more than break even."

But shipowners, writes Mr. William Hard in the New York *Globe*, are uttering cries of anguish as they realize that the Government can send out its ships and compete "the private ships into destitution." One view in shipping circles is that here is "the supreme salesmanship device of that reputed super-salesman, Albert Lasker," "the fightingest sales campaign that Lasker ever organized." As the shipowners see it—


THE $3,500,000,000 MERCHANT MARINE
NO MATTER WHO WINS I LOSE
THE ADMINISTRATION
OPERATE IT AT A LOSS
SCRAP IT AT A LOSS
SELL IT AT A LOSS
LET IT STAND IDLE AT A LOSS
DORMAN H. SMITH
NEA SERVICE

THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

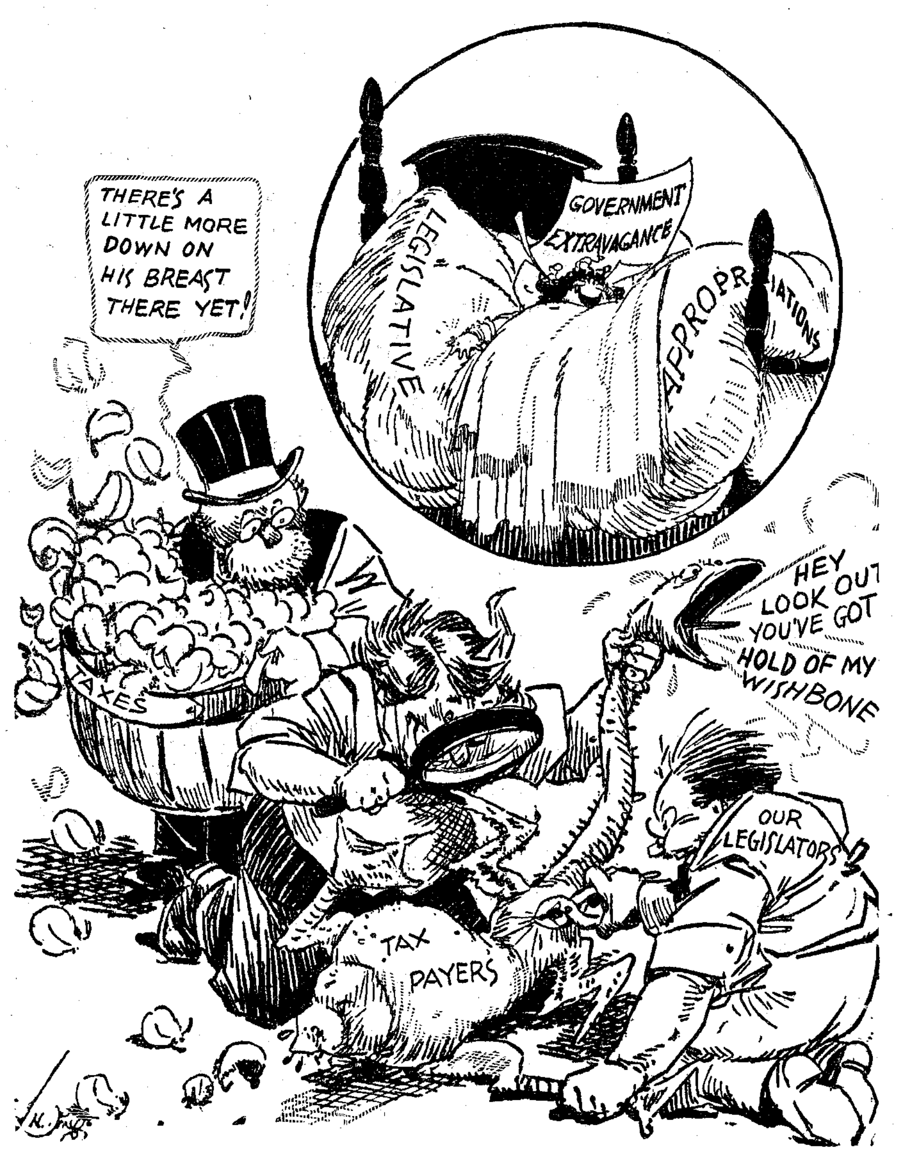
—Smith for the N. E. A. Service.

> "We have refused to buy his ships at his price. Very well. Now he takes his ships and starts them out against us until . . . we get poorer and poorer in operating our own private ships against Lasker's ships; and in the end we will have to put on our hats and go to Lasker's office and say: 'Please, sir, please, will you let us have your ships at any price that you think is right.'"

There is a plain inference in the Shipping Board's announcement, remarks *The Journal of Commerce*, "that vessel operators may choose between buying the ships on the Government's own terms or see their business cut to pieces, as they may choose." In other words:

> "It is a case of rule or ruin, with the chances favoring the latter outcome.
>
> "This is no way to build up an American merchant marine. It will not help to develop our tonnage actually at sea. It will, however, continue and aggravate our present losses, which are averaging much over $4,000,000 per month. There is only one way out of the situation, and that is to sell the vessels as steadily and fairly as possible, cutting down the Government's liability and retiring from business as fast as possible, while at the same time adopting such legislation as will make it practicable to operate the ships in private ownership at a fair rate of charge to the public."

TAX-WHACKERS WARMING UP


THERE'S A LITTLE MORE DOWN ON HIS BREAST THERE YET!
GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE
LEGISLATIVE
APPROPRIATIONS
HEY LOOK OUT YOU'VE GOT HOLD OF MY WISHBONE
TAXES
OUR LEGISLATORS
TAX PAYERS

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MAYBE SCALDING WOULD GET A FEW MORE PINFEATHERS.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

HE WHO WHACKS A TAX can count on a hearing from the taxpayers and a reasonable amount of newspaper publicity. The suggestion may start in a Cabinet meeting, in a Treasury Department statement, in a chance phrase of a press interview, but it percolates rapidly. And so in the smoking-car, in the metropolitan club, around the country store, on the morning 7.58 and the evening 5.11, wherever man meets man, even where man meets woman at the breakfast-table, the debate about taxation changes goes on. And it must not be forgotten that the Congressmen are now back home listening to the talk of their constituents. Hence, tho Chairman Smoot, of the Senate Finance Committee, deprecates any move to change the taxes at the next session of Congress, and the New York *Times* favors giving the present revenue law more time to find itself, many newspapers are inclined to think that the Senator is reckoning without his host. "Oh, there's going to be a merry time when next Congress meets in December!" gleefully exclaims a progressive Kansas editor, and an Ohio Democratic paper foresees "a bitter controversy over tax revision at the next session of Congress." The New York *World* agrees that Secretary Mellon has stirred up a very lively issue which can not be kept out of Congress, for "the war taxes need a radical overhauling, and it will be impossible to satisfy the country with anything else." The issue, remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) "is drawn between the groups that pay very high taxes, and those who pay little or none." The absolute opposition between the positions taken respectively by the Secretary of the Treasury and Congressman Frear of Wisconsin "promises for the next Congress as pretty a parliamentary battle as this country has seen for a long time," in the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun*. Here, notes this Democratic journal, are two revenue programs and two entirely different schools of thought on taxation:

> "The primary object of the Progressives is to make great wealth shoulder heavier taxation burdens. The primary object of the Administration is to raise revenue.
>
> "Criticism of either program must recognize these entirely different objectives. What the Progressives aim at is the control of capitalism by the State through the device of taxation. What Mr. Mellon recommends is that the State revise its present taxation program primarily in order to bring larger returns to the Treasury, in order to give capitalist enterprise as much freedom from State interference as possible."

The taxation program of the radical Republicans, as announced by Congressman Frear (Rep., Wis.), and as summarized from the Washington press dispatches, includes:

A constitutional amendment to permit taxation of stock dividends, and other tax-free holdings.
Increase of inheritance tax and a gift tax to prevent evasions.
High retroactive tax on undistributed corporate profits.
Restoration of excess profits tax.
Publicity of Treasury tax records.

"An attack upon business and upon wealth," is the New York *Commercial's* characterization of this program. The Louisville *Post* (Ind.) interprets it as "nothing less than a wild raid upon the institution of property." The Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) mildly protests that these proposals "would complicate the tax problem, and simplification is what is needed." If put into effect, says the Springfield *Union* (Rep.) it would raise prices, thus hurting the average man rather than the rich and "would gradually wear down productive capital and produce stagnation and lack of employment." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), which again and again turns to denounce the Frear program in its editorial columns, says it points toward "the collapse of our entire economic system." As *The Tribune* argues:

> "First of all, this country needs a reduction, not an increase of taxes. The rich need such a reduction as well as the poor. The rich need it, not to divert the money into extra sable coats, limousines, steam yachts, etc., but to divert it into new factories, railroad extensions, buildings, and machinery. The fact that such development further increases the incomes of the rich is of minor importance. The more it increases such incomes the greater is the federal tax revenue under existing laws. The important point is that such use of wealth for business expansion instead of for federal expenditure increases the material wealth of the country, gives jobs to innumerable workers, and stimulates the general prosperity so that taxes can be paid with less effort, and less ill-effect.
>
> "The Frear program is designed to work in precisely the

> opposite direction. It would confiscate the larger incomes, eliminate the rewards of the most successful businesses, strangle enterprise, and prevent use of capital for new industries. Expansion of business would automatically cease, and retrogression would take its place. The poor taxpayer as well as the rich would be caught and crusht in the general collapse."

"G. O. P. Sharpens the Ax for Radical Taxation Plans" is the title of a *Tribune* dispatch from Washington, the writer of which points out that Administration leaders in both houses will do their best to see to it that proposals like those of Mr. Frear do not get very far. And the Democratic Richmond *Times-Dispatch* dismisses this program as a matter of no practical importance, since "the tax reformers will never convert the leaders of their own party, and they will not get sufficient support from the Democratic ranks to carry their plan through."

But not so sure about this is another Democratic newspaper in the same State. The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* recalls that "every one of Mr. Frear's proposals has figured in debates on revenue measures in the recent past and with the combined support of Democrats and progressive Republicans." And—

> "With the Republican majority in the new House reduced to the point where the Progressives hold the balance of power, measures such as Mr. Frear outlines will have increased chances of success. The tax reform program of the Progressive bloc is by no means to be dismissed as academic."

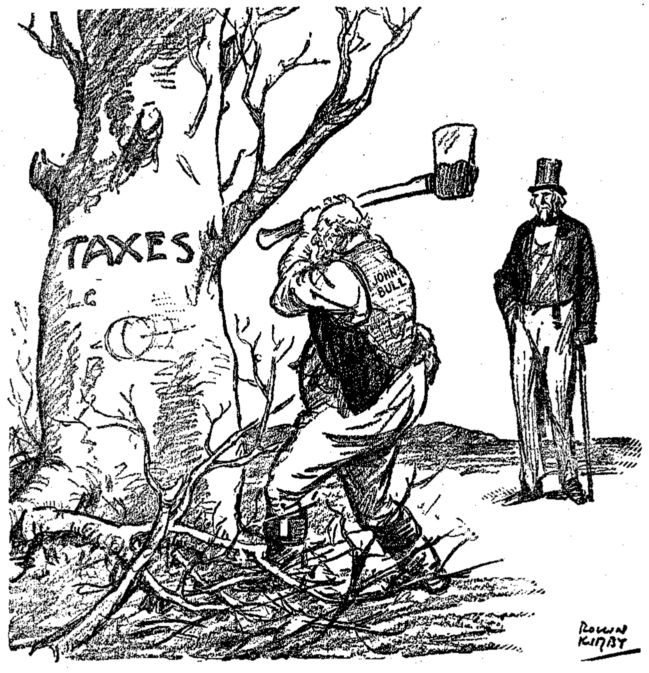
"The weaknesses of the 1921 revenue laws" call for the enactment of this progressive program, declares the Wichita *Eagle* (Ind.), which is owned by Victor Murdock, once conspicuous as a leader in the Republican "insurgent" revolt against Cannonism. *The Eagle* thinks that Mr. Frear has the situation pretty well sized up, and says:

> "Undisturbed and unlimited profiteering has brought about an unhealthy economic condition when 2 per cent. of the people of this country are found to own 65 per cent. of all the wealth, and 2½ per cent. of the people in England own 88 per cent. of the wealth in that country. Millions of people who are scraping out a bare existence will approve any effort to curb these unconscionable profits."

Naturally, comments the Kansas paper, "such talk as this will be condemned as bolshevistic by the two per cent., but after all is said and done, this country was not made and this Government was not erected for any two per cent. of the population, but rather for the ninety-eight per cent., with the two per cent. coming in for secondary consideration."

The cut of about ten per cent. in the British income tax rate comes as an interesting commentary on Secretary Mellon's suggestion that a reduction of the surtax on our high incomes would increase the Government's tax revenues. In a statement sent out from Washington, the Secretary points out that the March income tax collections this year were about $70,000,000 more than they were last year. This would mean a total collection for the year of about $200,000,000 more than for 1922, and yet this year the maximum surtax is down from 65 per cent. to 50 per cent. The maximum normal tax of eight per cent. is retained and this year's collections contain no excess profits taxes. This increase of collections in spite of lower rates seems highly significant to the Secretary and confirms him in the conclusion "that the surtax rates, if readjusted to the maximum of 25 per cent. recommended by the Treasury, would much better accomplish their purpose, and yield at least as large and probably larger revenues than the existing rates, without at the same time involving the country in the unwholesome consequences which follow from the artificial conditions growing out of the present law."

From the banking fraternity and from the conservative press of the East comes a chorus of hearty approval of the Mellon ideas. The Mellon plans, in the New York *Tribune's* (Rep.) opinion, "would please the taxpayers of all classes who have uncomplainingly borne the grinding burden of war expenditure and now look forward to well earned relief." The Secretary "is unquestionably right," so the New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks. It seems to the Newark *News* (Ind.) that "the only remaining pretext for throttling high surtaxes is the demagog's desire to pose as the punisher of great wealth, regardless of the fact that it is the consumer who pays in prices." Other papers no less fully persuaded of the correctness of the Mellon view-point are the Boston *Herald* (Rep.), Manchester *Union* (Rep.), Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), New York *Evening Journal* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.). Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.), Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), Duluth *Herald* (Ind.), Kansas City *Star* (Ind.). And to these are added the voices of such financiers as Otto Kahn, quoted in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, President Davidson of the Central Union Trust Company of New York, quoted in the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, and a number of bankers cited in *The Wall Street Journal*.



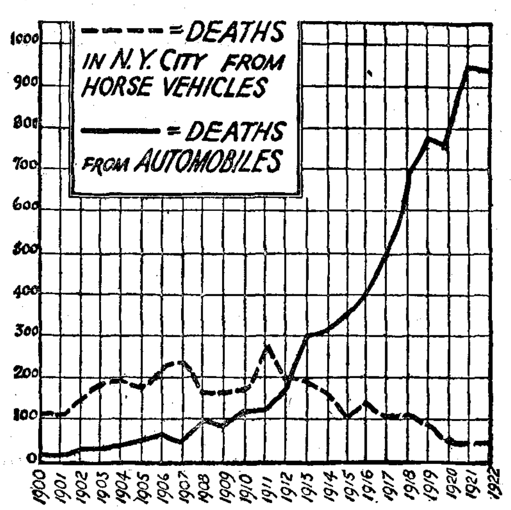
SHOWING HIM HOW TO DO IT.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

But others ask Mr. Mellon, "why not cut down the rates on small incomes as well as on large?" This is not a mere sentimental solicitude, observes the Detroit *News* (Ind.), for "industry's working capital is not confined to the hands of the surtax payers; the great bulk of it is owned by small savers who put it to work through collective agencies." The New York *World* (Dem.) and Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) make the same argument. To the Chattanooga *News* (Dem.) it seems that Mr. Mellon might better try to prevent the big taxpayers from dodging taxes than to reduce the rates. In the opinion of Senator F. M. Simmons (Dem., N. C.), for six years Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, "it will take more than the assertion of Mr. Mellon to convince the people of this country that high tariff taxes on the masses and low income and profit taxes on the undue and excessive profits of the ultra-rich, both of which penalize the masses, is the cause of the much-vaunted prosperity of to-day." What Congress and the people really want to know, observes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, is whether the gain in tax receipts comes from the great body of taxpayers or from the incomes affected by the recent cut in the higher surtaxes, for not until this is definitely ascertained, it concludes, can we judge whether Mr. Mellon is right or wrong.

THE DEMON CHAUFFEUR

SUNDAY TWILIGHT—a quiet little group of every-day citizens are waiting for the trolley to take them home. Tearing madly down-hill, a big car smashes through them, and roars into the darkness, leaving death and suffering behind. This has happened recently not once but several times in various parts of the country. From the Boston *Herald* we hear the latest news of such an accident in West Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where two people were killed and two injured, and a baby was hurled through the windshield and carried away. The same day the Philadelphia papers carried the conclusion of a similar case in that city. On the evening of March 3 a wealthy clubman, intoxicated, ran down a mother, her son, and another woman, who were stepping off a street car, and left them dying in the road. Later the blood-spattered automobile was found deserted, its owner traced, arrested, tried, convicted of second-degree murder, and sentenced to from six to ten years solitary confinement in the Eastern penitentiary. The Boston *Post* informs us that the man who was guilty of the West Pittsfield tragedy has since been caught, and is now under arrest charged with murder.



From the New York "Evening Post."

NEW YORK CITY'S RISING MOTOR TOLL.

How the death-toll of the automobile in New York's crowded streets has climbed since 1900.

Fourteen thousand lives were lost in automobile accidents in the United States in 1922. This is an estimate made for the National Safety Council by H. P. Stellwagen of the automobile department of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. It is based on statistics supplied by the health officers of sixty cities with an aggregate population of 18,177,310, taken to be fairly representative of the whole country. This report has appeared in various newspapers all over the country. We quote from the Newark *Evening News:*

> "The number killed by automobiles last year is 1,600 more than deaths from the same cause in 1921. The bureau estimated the death-rate due to automobile accidents to have increased from 11.5 per 100,000 population in 1921 to 12.9 last year. A chart accompanying the report shows the growth in automobile fatalities in the country since 1906, when about 500 deaths occurred. The chart showed 9,000 deaths in 1917, and the increases continued steadily until the 14,000 estimate for last year was reached."

As pointed out in an article quoted in our pages on February 3, entitled "Automobile Killings, Pro and Con," altho the automobile death-rate per thousand of population has steadily increased, the death-rate per thousand of automobiles registered has just as steadily decreased. In the words of the report:

> "The number of automobiles in use has increased fivefold since 1915, but the number of automobile fatalities has but little more than doubled. Despite the comforting indications of these figures, the fact remains that automobile fatalities are increasing in actual number at the rate of 1,000 a year."

Allowing for all the accidents due to traffic congestion, heedless and uncared for children, "jay-walkers," as heedless pedestrians are sometimes called, faulty brakes and defective equipment generally, there is still left a disgracefully large number of accidents chargeable purely to reckless driving and to that alone. Says the Boston *Herald:*

> "There is only one way to eliminate that class of accidents. Keep such drivers off the highways. Never relent in the search for the driver who 'speeds away in the night.' The great automobile business interests, the great mass of drivers, and the public at large will support such measures."

EUROPE ASTIR OVER THE RED KILLINGS

THE "COSTLIEST ERROR the Soviets have yet made" was the execution of the religious dignitary whose coreligionists make up a large part of the population of continental Europe, reports the Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and other correspondents confirm the report. "An uneasy stir has been created throughout Europe by the execution of Monsignor Butchkavitch," says the Paris correspondent of the Newark *Evening News*, who adds:

> "The religious atmosphere is tense as ministers and priests of various sects put the question whether the Russian leaders, having failed to start a world revolution through political activities, now hope to arrive at the same end by stirring up the ever-ready dynamite of religious animosities and plunge Europe into a religious war."

Proof of the strong feeling roused by the execution is seen in what he admits is a "bold suggestion" made by the venerable Cardinal Mercier of Belgium for "an international crusade against the barbarism of the Soviets." His words in the columns of *Columbia* recall the summons issued by the pontiffs of a few centuries ago calling upon European nations to punish kings and emperors guilty of wrong. Cardinal Mercier writes:

> "In four years the World War mowed down, I believe, 10,000,000 of human lives. In a little more than that time Bolshevist Socialism has sacrificed from twenty to thirty millions.
>
> "It is not for me to suggest the means whereby the Red bands shall be disarmed and the legion of honor recruited which shall undertake the magnificent task of pacifying Russia, and I surmise that if such a bold suggestion should reach the ears of the civil or military heads some of them would find it inopportune and unstrategic.
>
> "Assuredly it is very beautiful to assemble in a pacific convention the delegates of nations and to consider means of preventing future violations of right, and eventually to suppress them.
>
> "But while awaiting the possibilities of the future would it not be wise to be concerned with the reality of the present? Would not the League of Nations win universal confidence at one stroke if it succeeded in opening an international crusade against the barbarism of the Soviets for the safeguarding of our age-old civilization?
>
> "The war exhausted the finances and, perhaps, also the reserve energies of the great nations of Europe and the New World; otherwise it would be inexplicable that our heroic Belgium, France and Poland, Italy, Great Britain and the United States of America, both peoples and governments, should look on without an outburst of indignation and action at the immolation of their generous ally of yesterday, and allow hordes of brigands, led by an international band, to experiment in blood, pillage and sacrifice with their mad dream of Communism, and to agree to impose it on the world by means of cannon and rifles, to threaten the Poland and Roumania of to-morrow and, perhaps, European civilization."

"And if the Soviets are mad enough to execute the former Patriarch of all Russia, Dr. Tikhon, head and symbol of the Russian Orthodox Church, they draw near unto the abyss," declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. As the neighboring *Inquirer* informs us:

> "In their set purpose to destroy the Church, and to obliterate the influence of religion, they have murdered many bishops, and more than a thousand priests, of both Orthodox and Catholic faiths, and they have done so as a matter of policy, hoping

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THE SOVIET SUPREME COURT DURING THE TRIAL OF THE PRIESTS.

by this bloodshed to eliminate a moral element which must condemn their crimes, and protest against their excesses. They are themselves blatant and fanatical atheists, and consistently so, because the horrible things they do are incompatible with a belief in a just God, and they recognize in any religious faith a menace to the continuance of their supremacy.

"That is why the Church is to be destroyed and its ministers slain; and yet there are those among us who urge that the United States extend to them the right hand of fellowship!"

The Rochester *Herald* also recalls the "open and avowed attack upon religion which was launched last Christmas by the Central Committee of the Russian Communist party." Continues *The Herald:*

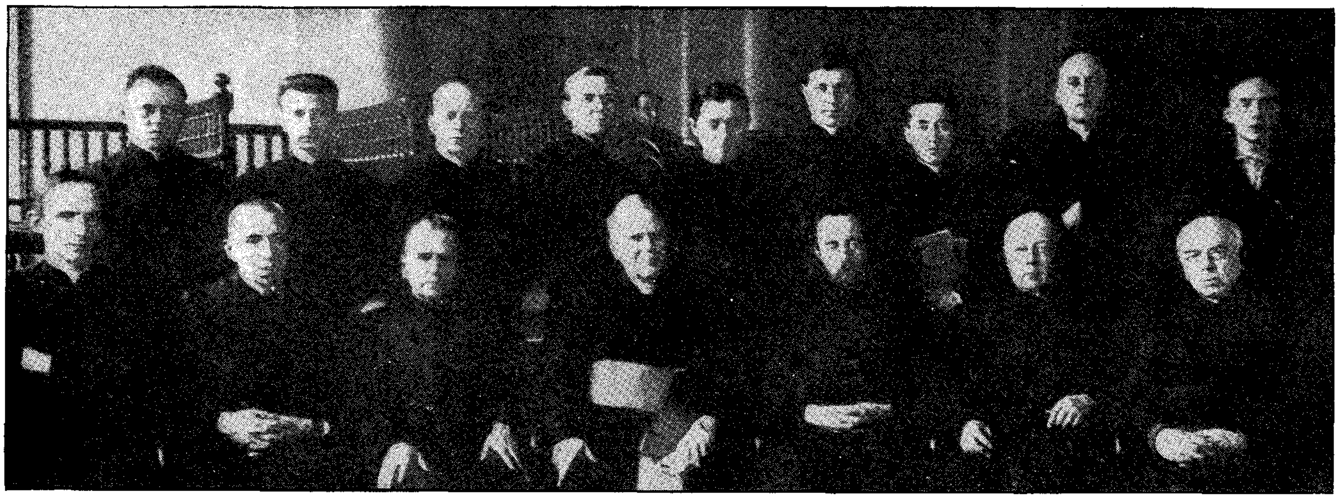
"Ever since they came into power, the Bolsheviki have kept all religious teaching out of the schools. The people of Russia have been utterly cowed, and seem helplessly to submit to the efforts of the Soviet to blot out all religion and all worship. They realize that any opposition on their part would meet with severe and brutal punishment. Reports now coming from that country show that the slaughter of priests, almost by wholesale, has been going on for months, and that the murder of the Vicar-General only added another name to the long list of prelates who had fallen victim to the Soviet's madness and atrocity. Heedless of protests from the civilized nations of the world, Russia continues her war upon all religions and all decency. What the end will be, none can predict, but that land is now a pariah among the nations, and will so remain until its people rise against the tyranny of ignorance and baseness and establish a governmen worthy of confidence and respect."

The official defense of the Soviet Government's recent acts comes from the Soviet Commissar of Justice, in a formal statement regarding the recent trials and the forthcoming trial of Dr. Tikhon. Says this government official:

"The legal position of the Church in Soviet Russia and its allied republics is best illustrated by the fundamental regulations fixt by the decree of separation of Church and State in 1918. According to this every citizen, first, may profess any religion or none at all; second, when the carrying out of religious rites does not interfere with public order and the rights of citizens, free performance of them is guaranteed; third, no church society has the right to own property; fourth, all property belonging to church societies in Russia is declared to be national property, but buildings and articles of service are handed over to religious societies for free use. . . .

"Dr. Tikhon and Archbishop Zepliak, leaders respectively of the Orthodox and Catholic Churches, carried on a campaign against the Government since 1918, which the recent trial revealed as having the character of State treason, and connection with the Soviet Republic's enemies. . . .

"The Russian Courts were acting only according to Soviet laws, and no campaign by the foreign bourgeoisie press could change the sentences and the regulations of the supreme institution of the Soviet Republic."



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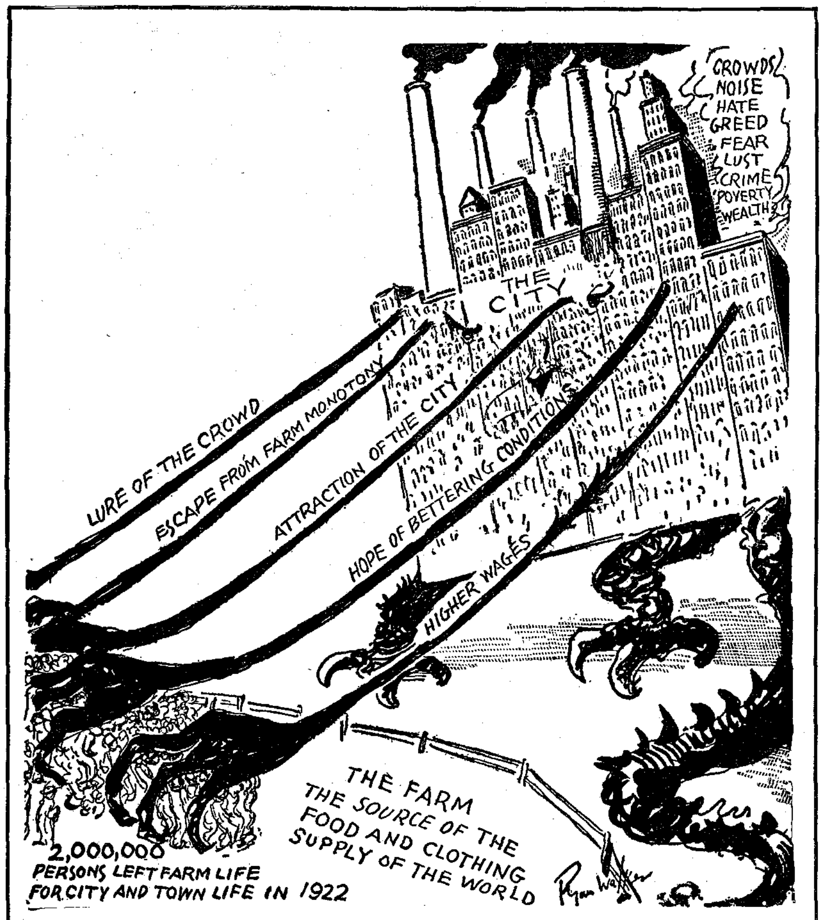
THE PRIESTS ACCUSED OF "OPPOSING THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

The second figure from the reader's right, in the front row, is Monsignor Constantine Butchkavitch, who was sentenced to death and shot. The central figure in the same row is Archbishop Zepliak, whose death sentence was commuted to ten years of solitary confinement. The others received prison sentences.

THE DRIFT CITYWARD AS A PRICE LIFTER

WITH MORE MOUTHS TO FEED, and fewer farm workers to feed them, does the growing drift from the farms to the cities betoken decreased food production and an increase in the cost of living? A year ago there was an unemployed surplus of 11 per cent. in the country's farm labor, and two years ago there was a surplus of 9 per cent. On April 1 this year, however, there was a shortage of 12 per cent. With immigration held down, with a shortage of labor indicated by recent wage advances in the iron and steel, textile, and packing industries, and a net decrease in the farm population last year of 460,000, the farmer, notes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "finds himself under the necessity of either paying higher wages or curtailing his summer's operations, or perhaps both."


CROWDS
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ATTRACTION OF THE CITY
HOPE OF BETTERING CONDITIONS
HIGHER WAGES
THE FARM THE SOURCE OF THE FOOD AND CLOTHING SUPPLY OF THE WORLD
2,000,000 PERSONS LEFT FARM LIFE FOR CITY AND TOWN LIFE IN 1922
R. Walker

THE CITY DESTROYING ITS FOOD SUPPLY.

—Walker in the New York *Call.*

The movement from the farm to the city last year is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to have been 2,000,000 persons. As some 880,000 persons indulged in the "back-to-the-farm" movement, there was a net shift in farm population of approximately 1,120,000, or 3.6 per cent. in our rural agricultural population, the excess of births over deaths reducing the net loss to 460,000. Several causes have combined to bring about this "on-to-the-city" movement, we are told by the New York *Sun.* For instance—

"The post-war period of business depression, which wrought wide disaster to the farmers, brought about less severe deflation of factory wages and factory prices. Since the return of prosperity in 1922, unemployment in the cities has fallen to nothing, while wage increases are the order of the day.

"At the same time, the increasing use of labor-saving agricultural machinery tends both to limit the demand for farm laborers and to reduce the area of cultivated land by putting out of business thousands of small, unproductive farms. This explains why much of the drift to the city came from the mountain States.

"The births in the rural population continue to exceed the deaths by a wide margin, but the depopulation of farms proceed at an appreciable rate.

"The fear has often been exprest that the movement away from the agricultural districts offers a lasting threat to our food supply, and so to our national life. It would be more correct to view it as a passing effect of an adjustment of forces which in time will take care of itself. Men have gone into the cities because the demand for their labor is greater there than on the farm. If ever the threat of hunger sends food prices up again, rising farm wages will bring them scurrying back again."

The movement from the farm to the city certainly can not go on forever, observes the Baltimore *News*, altho, we are reminded by the Springfield *Republican*, "the increased use of farm machinery may be expected to do much toward making up the labor shortage." Meanwhile, we read in the Philadelphia *Bulletin:*

"Restricted immigration has resulted in a stringency of common labor. Building operations, highway construction, railroad betterments and extensions, and public works demand tens of thousands of 'pick-and-shovel' men. Wages by the hour for unskilled labor are nearly double what they were two years ago.

"Attracted by this liberal pay, with which the farmer and planter can not begin to compete, the rural districts are being drained of able-bodied workers. Thousands of Southern colored people are migrating North, but even with that supply employers are hampered by the shortage of common labor, and no relief appears in sight, since the three-per-cent. immigrant quotas comprise at least a moiety of women and children, and the eastward movement of labor returning to Europe every year reduces the net gain of wealth-producing workers to inconsiderable numbers."

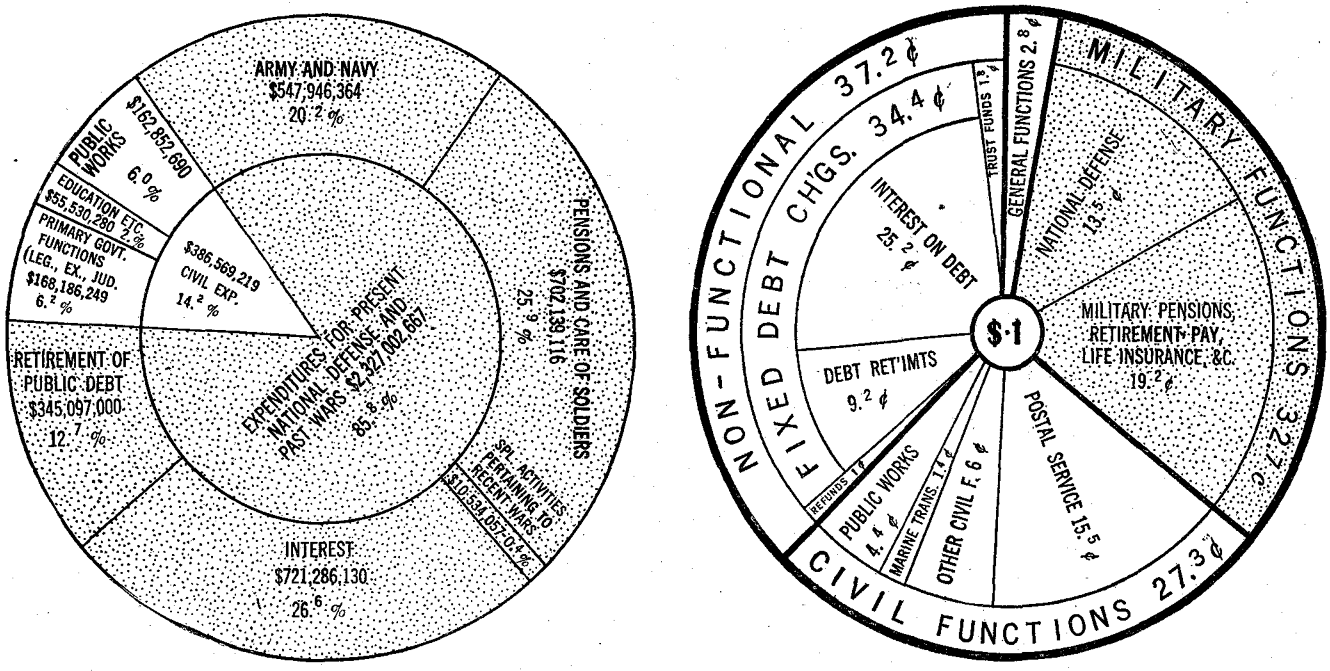
The conclusion reached by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* from all this is that the American labor situation will not be stabilized "until Congress devises a satisfactory plan for permitting a large inflow of immigrants, both for industrial purposes and for agriculture. The United States needs these immigrants, not for the purpose of beating down domestic wages, but for taking care of natural expansion."

That there will be a demand for modification of the present immigration laws at the next session of Congress is freely predicted. Industry and agriculture are asking for the admission of more unskilled workers, a demand that may be resisted by organized labor, indicating an interesting struggle when Congress meets. "The economic cost of this policy of restriction will be high," notes the Springfield *Republican*, "but public sentiment supports it on the ground that we must not be subjected to the strain of an influx too rapid for proper assimilation."

Considering the foregoing, and remembering that Congress is not likely to allow an increase in the quota of immigrants before next January, should the farmer curtail his operations during the coming season? The New York *Journal of Commerce* answers the question:

"Advice is almost as dangerous as prediction, but there are certain cautions which ought to be definitely placed before the farmer. Beyond all question he would be wise to think twice before he undertakes a program of large production at greatly enhanced costs. Needless to say this suggestion bears no relationship whatever to the advice that some have in times past given the farmer to curtail his output in the hope that in this manner he would be able to force prices up unduly. For him to decline to grow a larger crop than he can at reasonable unit cost would be but conservative business policy, which under similar conditions is the policy regularly followed by forward-looking producers everywhere.

"It is all the more certain that the farmer would be exceedingly ill advised to undertake large obligations at the banks. The farmer in times past has often erred in the use of credit. Now is the time when he needs to use especial care in this direction."



THE BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY'S CHART. THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET'S CHART.

OPPOSING BOMBS IN THE WAR FOR PEACE.

According to the Bureau of Efficiency's chart, the United States is spending 85.8 per cent. of its budget for military purposes. The Bureau of the Budget, on the other hand, finds that we spend 32.7 per cent. for military functions, while Secretary Weeks notes that the addition of fixt debt charges, amounting to 34.4, brings the total to 67.1 per cent. "There is no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of either chart," thinks the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. "The two rival charts are simply on a different basis. The Bureau of the Budget bases its estimates on gross expenditures, including the cost of practically self-supporting departments, like the Post-office. The Bureau of Efficiency, on the other hand, bases its calculations on net expenditures, which tell a somewhat different story."

THE WAR OF THE PEACEMAKERS

HOSTILITIES HAVE BROKEN OUT between the peace-loving people who think we are spending too much for war, and the defenders of the Administration, who say right out that the critics are little better than red Bolsheviki who would overthrow the Government, ruin the country, and plunge us all into the black pit of communism. It is the Secretary of War who denies that our Government is as warlike as has been painted, and who holds that the pacifists are the real troublemakers. The battle rages around the question of percentages, and tables and diagrams are the shot and shell of the conflict. Attacking the patriotism of "pacifist" propagandists and organizations, "including those forces in America that are preaching revolution and the establishment of a communistic government," Secretary Weeks declares that the statement of one organization that 85.8 per cent. of the national income is spent for past and future wars is a deliberate attempt to deceive the American taxpayer.

The trouble began in December, when the President submitted the budget. This budget, we read in *Labor* (Washington, D. C.), distributed the money for expenditure as follows:

	Amount	*Per Cent.*
Group I—Primary government functions (legislative, executive, and judicial)	$168,186,249	6.2
Group II—Research, education, and development work	55,530,280	2.0
Group III—Public works	162,852,690	6.0
Total civil expenditures (net)	$386,569,219	14.2
Group IV—Army and Navy	547,946,364	20.2
Group V—Pensions and care of soldiers	702,139,116	25.9
Group VI—Special activities pertaining to recent war	10,534,057	0.4
Group VII—Interest	721,286,130	26.6
Group VIII—Retirement of public debt	345,097,000	12.7
Total expenditures to pay for wars of the past and prepare for future wars	$2,327,002,667	85.8
Grand total net expenditures	$2,713,571,886	100.0

Altho the foregoing figures were prepared by Herbert D. Brown, chief of the Bureau of Efficiency, Secretary Weeks maintains that "the actual cost of the military establishments and the cost of past wars, including pensions and insurance, was 32.7 per cent., of which 13.5 per cent. was for national defense." As published by the National Council for the Prevention of War, the figures, according to Secretary Weeks, are misleading. Continues this cabinet official:

"This Government is not and never has been spending 85 per cent. of its budget for military purposes. The budget report of December 4, 1922, in a comparative tabular statement, numbered 9, shows that a proportionately lesser amount of the annual budget is being expended for the national defense than in the fiscal year 1915. In the latter year 24.8 per cent. of appropriations were for national defense, whereas the appropriations actually made for the national defense for the fiscal year 1924 were 13.5 per cent. of the total.

"The authors of the incorrect chart reach their figure of 85.8 per cent. by counting in the fol'owing items:

"Interest on the public debt—26.6 per cent.; pensions and care of soldiers—25.9 per cent.; Army and Navy—20.2 per cent.; retirement of the public debt—12.7 per cent., and special activities pertaining to recent wars—0.4 per cent. Total—85.8 per cent.

"The budget report's chart presents the comparable items as follows:

"Interest on the public debt—25.2 per cent.; military pensions, retirement pay, life insurance, etc.—19.2 per cent.; national defense—13.5 per cent.; retirement of the public debt—9.1 per cent. Total—67.1 per cent.

"Including public debt payments in the classification of military expenditures, as in the misleading chart, appears to have been done with the intent to deceive the public. It is in the same dishonest category as charging up to the Army the civilian work which it is obliged to perform under acts of Congress.

"One may even question the propriety of including the cost of the operations of the Pension Bureau and the Veterans' Bureau in the list of military expenditures. Those prodigious costs are, to a large extent, the direct result of our unpreparedness, which was due to pacifist propaganda in the past.

"The per capita cost of the military establishment is $2.34.

In other words, the amount spent for national defense is so small a part of the total expenditures that abolishing the Army and Navy could result in no appreciable reduction in the cost of government.

"The circulation of the misleading figures creates an erroneous impression in the public mind, is reflected in demands on Congress for further reduction in the Army and Navy, and has the appearance of creating a public opinion that is inimical to the national welfare. Public opinion is the power behind the American system of government. If the nation is to survive, it must have an intelligent public opinion. The corruption of that opinion is an act which clearly indicates the bad faith of those who purport to be actuated by sincere interest in the national welfare."

Such widely read papers as the Washington *Post*, Providence *Journal*, Worcester *Gazette*, St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, Kansas City *Post*, Cleveland *News*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Springfield *Union*, Kansas City *Star*, Boston *Herald*, Philadelphia *Bulletin* and Troy *Record* consider the Weeks statement "timely and to the point." "For four or five years," asserts *The Herald*, "the per cent. of annual expenditure for past, present, and future wars has been estimated variously from 92.8 per cent. to 85.8 per cent." It is the belief of the Washington *Post* that:

> "Behind the genuine pacifists, those who for religious or conscientious reasons are opposed to armies and navies, stand the sinister figures of Russian communists. Joined with the simon-pure pacifists are larger numbers of citizens who have been persuaded that the expenditures for 'war purposes' are excessive. But the real motive power of the pacifist propaganda is found in the Reds who are acting in behalf of Moscow. These individuals are skilled propagandists, accomplished liars, and plausible speakers. They are supplied with money with which to stir up well-meaning but ignorant citizens. Their propaganda is essentially an assault upon the American flag by the Russian Reds and their dupes in this country.
>
> "Pacifists should face the question squarely, and ask themselves whether they are for or against the maintenance of the present social and political systems of the United States. If they want Bolshevism and Sovietism, they are on the right track when they demand that the United States should disarm. If, however, the pacifists of well-meaning type are opposed to Army and Navy preparations because they fear these measures will provoke war, they should make sure that they know their figures.
>
> "As for the dishonest, unpatriotic, anti-American pacifists, of both foreign and native birth, who are animated by hatred of the present Government of this country, the sooner they are exposed the better. If they could be punished for the crime of attempting to destroy the Government they would be merely getting their deserts."

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution at a recent meeting in Washington received with enthusiasm a resolution offered by one of their number, herself a candidate for the leadership of the organization, as follows:

> "This convention heartily endorses the stand recently taken by the Secretary of War, the Hon. John W. Weeks, in setting forth the dangers that arise when so-called peace organizations, or organizations for disarmament or the prevention of war, urge the reduction of the defensive forces of the United States to the point where it would be impossible for these forces to successfully defend the country against internal enemies or foreign foes."

"It is not sufficient to disregard and dismiss this sort of agitation as something that is merely eccentric," thinks the *Army and Navy Register* (Washington). "The Government should adopt a program of vigorous hostility, without concession to political exigency or the sex of the agitators." And the Kansas City *Star* has this to say regarding the "insidious propaganda that is being industriously conducted against the national defense":

> "The statement by the Secretary of War is all the more significant in that it undoubtedly gives expression to something of the alarm of the Government over the growth of a sentiment against an adequate Army or Navy in this country; a sentiment that does not content itself with merely protesting against a big Army or a big Navy, but is beginning to express itself against all preparation for the preservation of the country in case of war.
>
> "The propaganda against war itself is a sound doctrine when properly directed. But propaganda against the national defense is quite the other thing."

Two officials of the National Council for Prevention of War, however, declare that the purpose of the organization is "the substitution of law for war as a method of settling international differences," and further that the Council "is neither communistic nor socialistic, and has no such tendencies or purposes" as those with which it is charged. Besides, "the pacifist serves a highly useful purpose," believes the Asheville (N. C.) *Times;* "he is a counter-irritant to the arch-militarist. Some of the pacifist organizations may be blinds for communism, but the average pacifist is a harmless sort of creature." Nor does the Peoria *Transcript* agree with Secretary Weeks that there is any particular danger in the pacifist drive. "Furthermore, he goes far astray when he says 'those prodigious costs are to a large extent the direct result of unpreparedness, which was due to pacifist propaganda in the past,'" believes the New York *World*. For—

> "This argument amounts to an assertion that the losses of the United States in the war were due primarily to unpreparedness. It follows, then, of course, that Germany, being in a state of thorough preparedness for war, had no killed or wounded or crippled. France, being only a little less prepared, had only a few killed or wounded or crippled. Accordingly, both Germany and France escaped heavy losses in the war comparable with those of the United States because they had escaped 'pacifist propaganda.' And likewise Russia.
>
> "It is a course of reasoning that makes ridiculous the Secretary's rebuke of the pacifists."

Finally we come to an official statement of the National Council. Says this organization:

> "Between two charts recently issued by two Government bureaus estimating how many cents out of every dollar paid in taxes in 1924 will be spent for national defense and to pay the cost of past wars, there is a difference of 53.1 cents. The Bureau of Efficiency states the amount will be 85.8 cents out of every dollar, and the Bureau of the Budget allows 32.7 cents. Both charts are based on the estimated expenditures for 1924 from the Budget report submitted to Congress by the President.
>
> "The difference between these two estimates arises from two facts: The Bureau of Efficiency, following the Rosa plan of estimating Government expenditures, bases its calculations upon *net* expenditures for each department. The Bureau of the Budget bases its estimates upon the *gross* expenditures, including in its total the full estimated cost of practically self-supporting departments, such as the Post Office, and those in which expenses are more than offset by receipts, such as the Panama Canal.
>
> "By the use of gross expenditures the denominator is enlarged by over $1,000,000,000, greatly reducing the percentage of each item. The Bureau of the Budget chart excludes the public debt and the interest on it from expenditures for war in spite of the fact that it consists entirely, with the exception of the Panama Canal bond issue, of bond issues for war purposes, and is doubly inconsistent in this exclusion, since it does include pensions and retirement pay in its 32.7 per cent. for war expenditures.
>
> "The Rosa chart and the present Bureau of Efficiency chart show graphically the cost of war as a method of settling international disputes. The present chart is issued by the National Council for Prevention of War as an argument against war as an accepted method of settling international disputes."

As the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* explains:

> "It all depends on what kind of propaganda you are engaged in. If you are engaged in propaganda in favor of disarmament, like the National Council for Prevention of War, the organization which aroused the wrath of Secretary Weeks, you naturally take the Efficiency Bureau's figures, which make the country's war expenditures look bigger. If you are engaged in propaganda for preparedness, like Secretary Weeks, you naturally prefer the Budget Bureau's figures, which make the country's war expenditures look smaller."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of the department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Dogs of war live on scraps.—*Asheville Times.*

The French have emphasized the rue in Ruhr.—*Wichita Eagle.*

Making light of troubles will help you see the way clear.—*Cleveland Press.*

Germany doesn't miss much now if she misses the mark.—*Melton's Pen Pointers.*

Green, it is said, quiets the nerves. Especially "the long green."—*Greenville Piedmont.*

April couldn't change her mind more frequently if she were a foreign policy.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The trouble with the balance of power in Europe is that the powers don't balance.—*Cleveland Times.*

Germans still contend that invasion was without precedent. Mr. Ruhr, meet Mr. Shantung.—*Wall Street Journal.*

With half a dozen drug-traffic films being made in Hollywood, the heroin, of course, plays a leading part.—*Life.*

Einstein has a new theory. Hope the two will fight it out and may the best one win.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Whether the Filipino is capable of self-government will depend wholly upon the extent of his oil-fields.—*Baltimore Sun.*

If the people were as religious as the statistics show them to be, the country would be doing quite well.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

What every business needs is enthusiasm. No one ever complains of the high cost of golf balls.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The Dickens of the French adventure in the Rhineland is that Great Expectations have turned into Hard Times.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

"Only a Genius Should Marry a Genius," a magazine article claims. Righto! It takes a genius to stay married to one.—*Nashville Tennesseean.*

Success in business, says a student, depends largely upon one's turn-over. Probably this is a new way of referring to one's roll.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Polygamy is now prohibited in Turkey by law. Evidently some divorce lawyers have been elected to the Legislature down there.—*New York Tribune.*

As proof of progress, we submit that modern youth would be bored stiff by the dime novel that was considered a menace to youth of yesteryear.—*Associated Editors.*

We do not recall that the well-known painting depicting the signing of the Declaration of Independence disclosed any participants gowned in sheets and hoods.—*Cleveland Times.*

Home-grown population is best.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Not a red in the country is worth a red sent out of it.—*Washington Post.*

Red Russia has abolished God, but God is more tolerant.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

The annual race between weeds and vegetables is about to start.—*Oklahoma News.*

Death and taxes are equally inevitable, but death is not a repeater.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Three burglars entered a Seattle filling station and escaped without losing anything.—*Akron Press.*

In Alaska they get oil from sharks' livers, but you never get oil from a shark's oil-well.—*Houston Press.*

There are about 5,000 different languages in the world and money speaks about 5,000 of them.—*Washington News.*

Europe will get well when she makes up her mind Uncle Sam is not the only doctor who can cure her.—*Toledo Blade.*

Scientist says that violin-playing is a hair tonic. Well, a lot of it is undeniably hair-raising.—*New York American.*

One of the triumphs of democracy seems to be that the minority has the say and the majority has to pay.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Treasury plans to abolish the two-dollar bill. The five-dollar bill has taken its place of late years.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Secretary Mellon proposes a further decrease in the income-tax rate and the chair has heard no dissenting voice.—*Detroit News.*

Outside of the Ruhr Europe is so quiet now that it is almost impossible to believe that Hiram Johnson is there.—*Boston Transcript.*

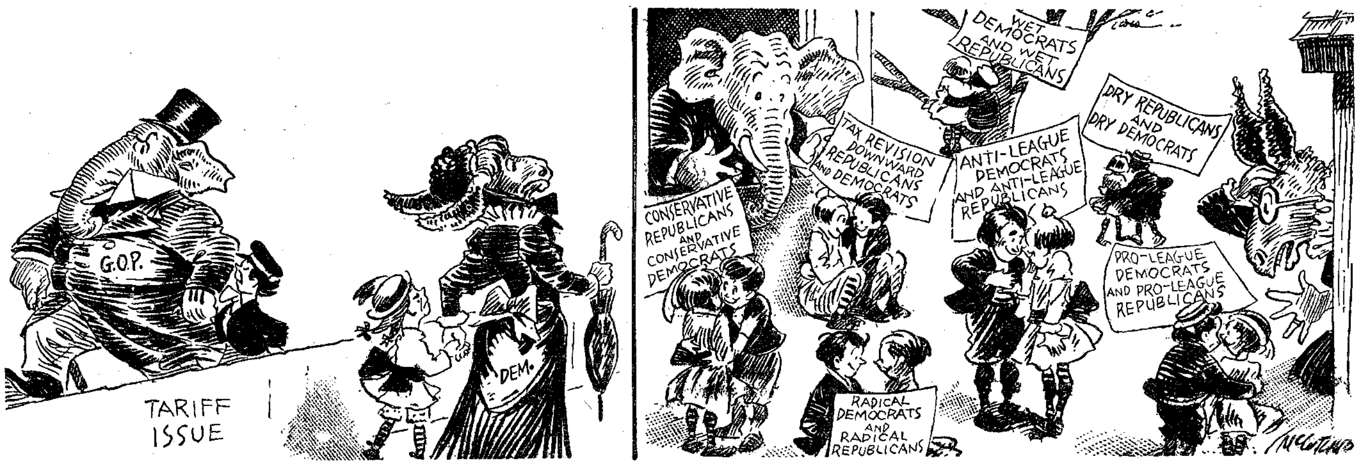
Evidently, France intends to keep her foot on Germany's neck until the Germans admit they are well heeled.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Henry Ford says he has a plan to burn coal twice. That's a good idea, now that we are paying two prices for it.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr., derives an annual income of $12,000,000 from oil." But it isn't any of his stock the peddlers are trying to sell you.—*Toledo Blade.*

In view of the amount of it he has been getting for nothing, W. H. Anderson must feel rather sore when he thinks of that $24,000 he spent for publicity.—*Life (New York).*

The Texas girl who set out to dance for fifty hours probably knows how a good many women feel after an average day with four children and a house to look after.—*Indianapolis News.*


G.O.P.
DEM.
TARIFF ISSUE
WET DEMOCRATS AND WET REPUBLICANS
TAX REVISION DOWNWARD REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS
ANTI-LEAGUE DEMOCRATS AND ANTI-LEAGUE REPUBLICANS
DRY REPUBLICANS AND DRY DEMOCRATS
CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANS AND CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATS
PRO-LEAGUE DEMOCRATS AND PRO-LEAGUE REPUBLICANS
RADICAL DEMOCRATS AND RADICAL REPUBLICANS
McCutcheon

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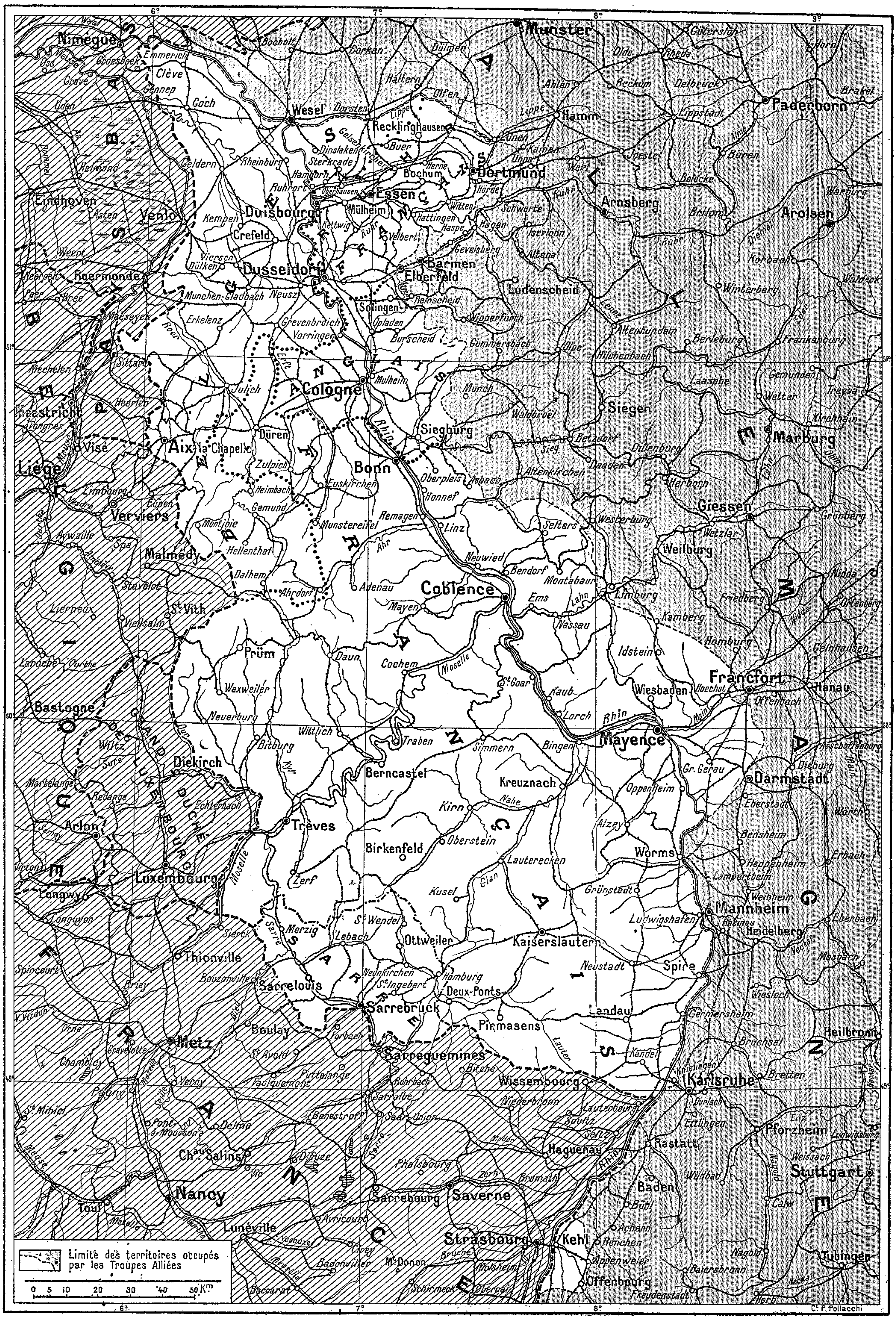
PARTY LINES.

When there was only one important issue, party lines were clearly defined.

But now, with all the new issues, they are almost wiped out.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*


Limite des territoires occupés par les Troupes Alliées
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Km
Cologne
Coblence
Mayence
Dusseldorf
Aix la Chapelle
Bonn
Treves
Francfort
Mannheim
Karlsruhe
Strasbourg
Metz
Nancy
Luxembourg
Liege
C. P. Pollacchi

From "L'Illustration" (Paris).

PRESENT OCCUPATION OF THE RHINELAND BY ALLIED TROOPS.

The unshaded area shows the part of Germany occupied by the French (Français), Belgians (Belges) and English (Anglais).

GERMANY'S OFFER OF THE OLIVE BRANCH

PERSISTENT CRIES OF "No surrender!" have been uttered so loud and fiercely by Chancellor Cuno and his colleagues in the German Reichstag that the mere suggestion of a German approach toward negotiations over the Ruhr is said to cause genuine fear in Berlin official circles. They dread, we are told, that the Monarchists might seize the opportunity presented by such a right-about-face to attempt a *coup d'état* that would be "too far-reaching to be considered with equanimity in Germany or elsewhere in Europe." Nevertheless, Paris dispatches advise us that French official circles interpret the speech of the German Foreign Minister von Rosenberg, in the Reichstag, not merely as a reply to Premier Poincaré's "we stand fast" speech at Dunkirk, but rather as a move toward making reparations proposals. "It is a fatality," said the German Foreign Minister, "that for centuries France and Germany have never attained to real peace. First one and then the other nation has gained the advantage. Perhaps it is harder for the French temperament than for the calmer German character to practise moderation in holding the upper hand, but lack of moderation was ever a short-sighted policy." As quoted further in the press, Baron Rosenberg said:

> "The victor's interest, rightly understood, points the way to an understanding. The peoples of Germany and France have only one choice—either to live together or go down to ruin together. If France would make up her mind to recognize Germany's right to life and liberty and respect Germany's territories and rights of sovereignty and that her German neighbor does not dream of wounding France's sensibilities or sense of honor, then the ice would be broken.
>
> "Then might the dream of many good Europeans be fulfilled who hope in a new era of prosperity and happiness for Europe from cooperation of the German and French peoples.
>
> "So long as France, however, can not bring herself to take such a step there remains only one thing for us to do, and that is to continue to grit our teeth, stand together and hold out, relying on our good right, supported by the moral forces of our people—its will to live and its love for the Fatherland."

The backbone of the German Foreign Minister's argument, according to Berlin summaries of his speech, consists in his disclosure of a proposal Germany had in mind last January to offer reparations in the sum of 30,000,000,000 gold marks, backed by a guaranty of German industry. This offer, it appears, from Paris dispatches, was never made known in the French capital, but Baron Rosenberg claims that Germany was refused a hearing at the Paris Conference in January, which ended in the parting of the ways for Britain and France. This sum was the utmost limit to which Germany could reach at that time, and Baron Rosenberg avowed that what Germany could offer to-day would be considerably less, because of the demoralization resulting from the Ruhr occupation. Yet the total might serve as a basis on which to begin discussions, he said, and added that Germany was willing to accept the Hughes plan and have the reparation figures fixt by a non-political, international commission of experts. Also he exprest it as the conviction of Germany that the Versailles Treaty gives France more than ample security, and that if any country needs guaranties against attack, it is Germany, as the Ruhr occupation has proved. Moreover, Baron Rosenberg declared that the Rhineland and the Ruhr must remain German, and that passive resistance would continue indefinitely if need be, for, he declared:

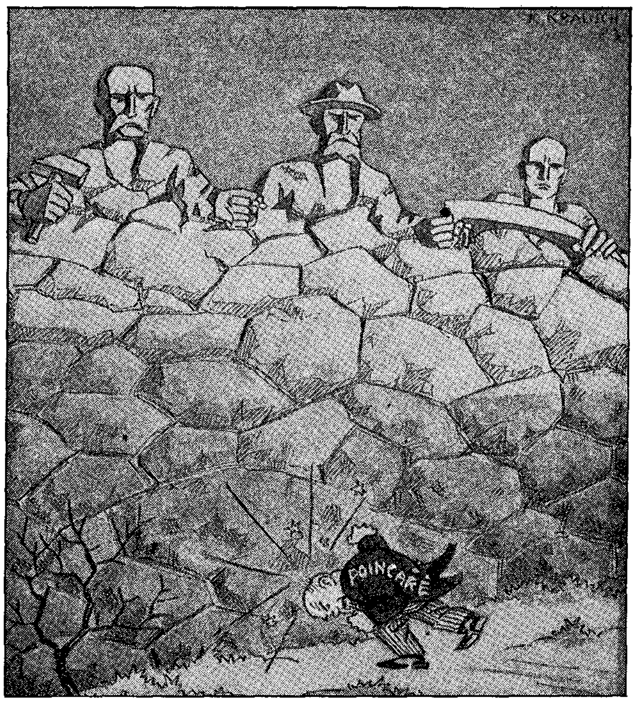
> "The Government will not under any circumstances be a party to sacrificing the Fatherland's future for the sake of temporary palliatives to smooth out difficulties. We realize that in the Rhineland and Ruhr our future is at stake, and the future and happiness of our children and children's children, and this realization gives us, the present living generation, the strength and imposes upon us the duty to stand the test."

Despite the German Foreign Minister's utterance on the subject of continued resistance, the Berlin Socialist *Vorwaerts*, which is said to represent the mind not only of the powerful Socialist delegation in the Reichstag, but also of a large section of German opinion, excluding the Nationalists, calls upon the Cuno Government to formulate a definite offer that will put the reparations discussion on a concrete basis for negotiation. But if the French reject Germany's offers to make a reasonable peace, this newspaper promises that all German workers will redouble their passive resistance. The *Vorwaerts* believes Germany should make a definite offer, first because the whole world expects it, and also because of the moral advantage that would accrue to her by such a demonstration of her sincere desire for an equitable settlement. Meanwhile it points out that:

> "In three months France has achieved nothing in the Ruhr and won nothing, but rather has lost much materially, and morally still more. On the other hand, the resistance of the workers, employers and officials in the Ruhr against military arbitrariness has inspired respect in the world, which begins to see in Germany a people fighting for its freedom and bread. And everywhere in France and Belgium, too, there is a yearning for the end.
>
> "The psychological moment has come for Germany to declare, and prove by deeds, her readiness actively to cooperate in the solution of the world finance problem, shunning neither the utmost efforts nor material sacrifices. Practical, sensible proposals could only increase the world's good opinion of us and make lighter a settlement of the political questions tied up with the economic.

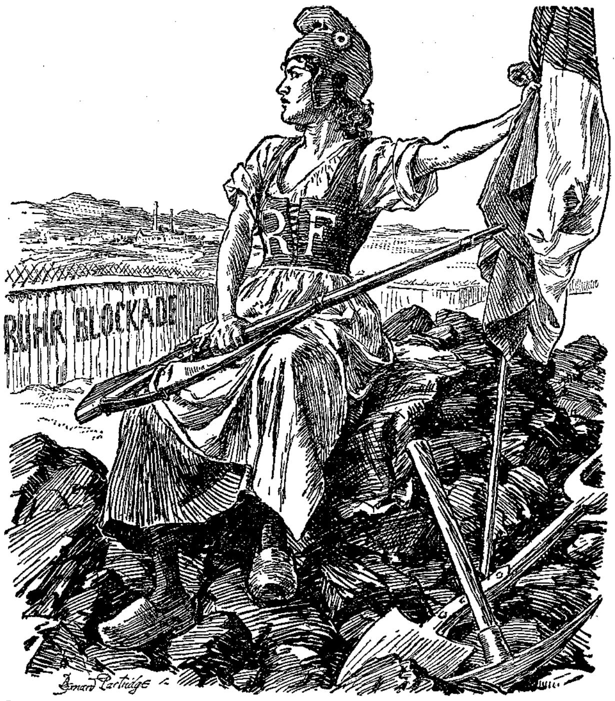
Sharpshooting positiveness appears in the refusal of the French to accept the figure of 30,000,000,000 marks, gold, suggested by Germany's Foreign Minister as a starting-point of discussion, for it appears that when the French and Belgian plans are completed by the experts now working on them, they will not be transmitted to the Allied Governments or the United States "until Germany has capitulated and asked for terms." This information is attributed to "the highest French authority" by a Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who relates further that:

> "Altho Baron von Rosenberg went so far as to proclaim that the Ruhr operations could be considered as cutting down Germany's paying capacity, the French experts are plainly against this thesis and will insist that the German payment be fixt no lower than 50,000,000,000 marks, gold, of which 26,000,000,000 shall go to France—this minimum, however, to be increased to any total necessitated by either British or American insistence upon being reimbursed for war debts.
>
> "So far as von Rosenberg's suggestion of an international commission of experts is concerned this will be refused by the French and the Belgians, who insist that when German capitulation comes it must imply recognition that Berlin has surrendered unconditionally. Calling in bank experts, who are thinking, according to one Reparations Commission official to-day, 'more of the present than of what Germany will be able to do fifteen years hence,' already has proved a failure, in the bankers' meeting last summer under J. P. Morgan's presidency.
>
> "Both Louis Barthou, the French President of the Reparations Board, and its Belgian member, Delacroix, are understood to favor the figure of 40,000,000,000, if this is solely for reparations, and if satisfactory security clauses can be devised; but a



GERMANY'S IMPREGNABLE WALL OF UNITY.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).



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"HERE I AM—HERE I REMAIN."

—*Punch* (London).

RESISTANCE IN THE RUHR AS SEEN IN GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

difference of view exists between the French and the Belgian Cabinets as to the rôle the League of Nations should play in any demilitarized or autonomous Rhineland zone."

In Premier Poincaré's speech at Dunkirk, which is said to be one reason for the explanatory speech of Germany's Foreign Minister, the French Premier proclaimed Franco-Belgian determination to stand fast in the Ruhr, and he declared:

"We entered the Ruhr and we have learned much. We have seen Germany could have paid us the coal she owed, since now she arranged to do without Ruhr coal. We have proof that she could have paid us in foreign values, since to-day she has foreign values with which to make purchases abroad. We have been able to unmask military organizations in the Reich. We have become convinced that if we had given Germany the moratorium she asked she would have replied at the end of that time with a refusal and defiance.

"The guaranties which Germany did not want to give us, and which certain of our allies in good faith thought useless, we considered necessary. What we have seen in the Ruhr has convinced us we were right.

"We hold these guaranties now; we hold them solidly, and we shall not give them up for mere promises. We will quit the occupied regions only as we are paid what is due us. Be sure that in affirming her will and in proclaiming to the world that she intends to enforce the peace treaty, France has not lowered herself in the esteem of the peoples of the world. She is grander in the eyes of all those who respect right, and those friends of ours in England and America who differed with us on the advisability of our action have been obliged to approve our motives and the legitimacy of our claims.

"The change of opinion in our favor in the United States and throughout the British Empire is certainly due in great part to the fact that we knew enough to put our hand on what Mr. Bonar Law calls the jugular vein of Germany. We do not wish to strangle any one. We have no other ambition than to be paid and protect ourselves from financial disaster.

"The accusations of imperialism which German propaganda has been able to provoke against France in quarters too easily accessible to it are only foolish and childish. No sensible person can believe that France, which has always furthered the rights of mankind and given the fullest expression to national sovereignty, has the foolish thought of submitting foreign populations to her authority and grabbing territories against the wish of their inhabitants."

THE JAPANESE TREK TO SOUTH AMERICA

AMERICAN PREJUDICE against the Japanese and the legal measures taken to make immigration into the United States unattractive, are said by Tokyo editors to have caused a great boom in the idea of South America as a good place for the Japanese to go. Many articles appear in Japanese newspapers and magazines urging emigration to Brazil, Argentina and Chile in particular, and the Tokyo *Yamato* informs us that those who have personally visited South American countries paint a rosy picture of the prospects for the Japanese. As this daily notes, South America is a big place with a sparse population, where the climatic conditions are favorable and the natural resources are rich. So it promises well for the Japanese who form a big population cooped up in a small country, but this daily points out that:

"It must be remembered that there is no nation without some racial prejudice. When the need of foreign labor is pressing, racial prejudice may be, for a time, overlooked, but as such need becomes less, racial prejudice is apt to manifest itself in the country in which the Japanese immigrants reside. The United States and Canada invited Chinese labor at first to engage in the construction of railways and the cultivation of land, but as the work of cultivation advanced and the need for Chinese labor became less, these Chinese laborers were mercilessly evicted. The Japanese laborers who entered those countries to replace the Chinese labor were treated kindly at first, but soon they were repulsed on one pretext or another."

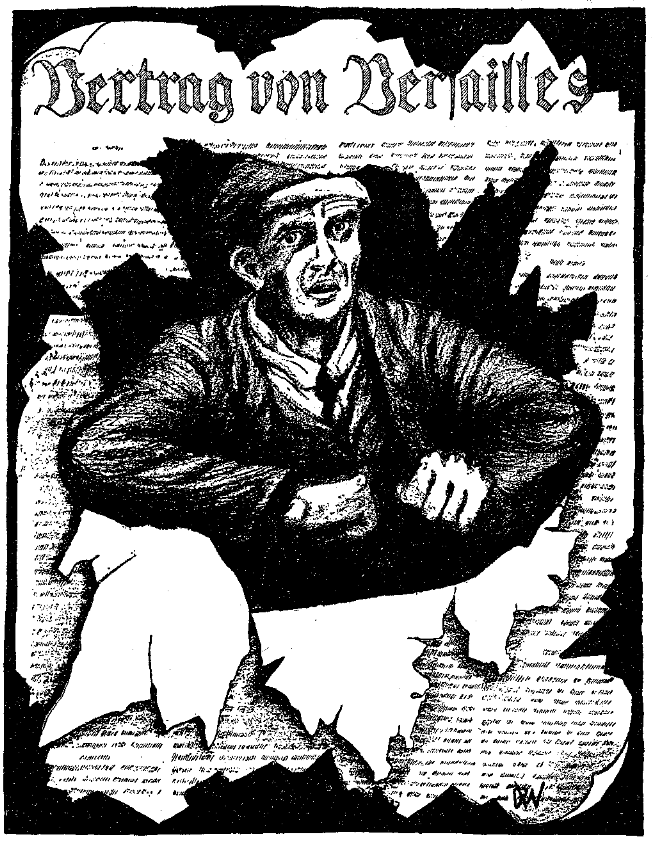
The *Yamato* goes on to caution the Japanese that in residing among a foreign people "they must pay particular attention to their every-day behavior and must conscientiously avoid offending the susceptibilities of others." In European countries the Governments do much to help their emigrants either directly or indirectly, and it is remarked that:

"When they find that their countrymen who settle in foreign lands live by themselves, they interfere and insist that they live among the natives of the lands of their adoption as much as possible, so as to avoid arousing a sense of uneasiness and misgiving in the adopted land. If money is needed for doing so, the necessary funds are readily given. As for the immigrants themselves, they take care not to act against the directions of their Governments, and endeavor to fit in where they live. In the case of Japanese immigrants it appears that their home Government is not giving the same degree of kindly attention. Nor does it appear that the immigrants themselves are using such discretion and prudence as is required of them in their behavior toward the natives of the land of their adoption."

South American countries seem to be ready to welcome Japanese labor with open arms at present and so the *Yamato* believes that there is no prospect that any anti-Japanese issue of a grave nature may arise in the near future, but—

"If the Japanese going to these countries to settle behave in that imprudent manner which marks the attitude of Japanese immigrants in other countries, and if the Japanese Government does not give greater attention to their welfare, anti-Japanese movements may arise by and by even in South American countries.

"We are heartily in favor of Japanese emigration to South America, and our advocacy of this policy causes us to express the ardent hope that both the Government and the emigrants will use the utmost care in avoiding any cause for complaints from the South Americans themselves."



A GERMAN APPEAL TO THE PROLETARIAT TO TEAR UP THE VERSAILLES TREATY.

—*Der Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

STRAFING PARIS FASHIONS—A German boycott of the products of the world-famed costumiers of Paris has been under way since shortly after the occupation of the Ruhr, it appears, and the strafing is said to be applied also to the dressmakers of Belgium. But the Germans are antagonistic chiefly, we learn from the *Berliner Tageblatt*, to the establishments in the Rue de la Paix and the Place Vendôme in which the styles in cloaks, dresses, hats, and all articles of women's underclothing are re-created twice a year. It is admitted that the import of Paris models by Germany has dwindled from its old volume of before the war, but this daily tells us that there had been an inclination on the part of German buyers to resume the former profitable relations with Paris, until the French came into the Ruhr. Germany was able to do quite well without French creations during the war, according to this newspaper, and, as a matter of fact, through the help of Vienna designers, managed to "animate German fashions with considerable taste." A large number of Berlin concerns have for years been producing their own fashions, which are "presented to the buyers by skilful mannequins after the Paris manner." It is claimed that many foreigners in addition to Germans are patrons of these Berlin houses. Only women's clothes have been imported, this journal advises us, for German styles in men's wear have "already gained a reputation for originality and durability." Regarding the German anathema for Paris fashions and other French products, some Paris newspapers note with amusement that a number of German-made and German-acted films on display in the United States are labeled with French names of characters, locale, etc., despite the fact that all the scenes and performers are unmistakably German.

THE PEACE OR WAR OF VERSAILLES?

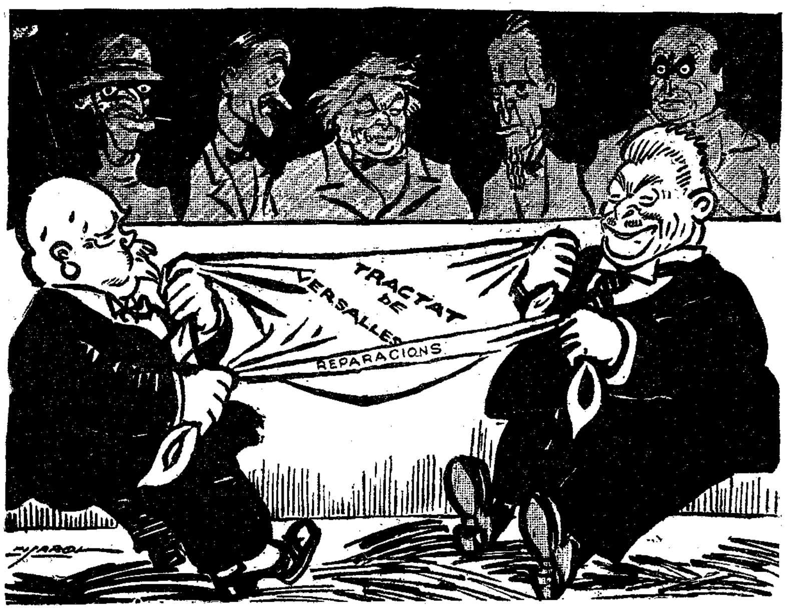
TILL THE SPURIOUS PEACE of the Versailles Treaty has been cast aside and the human race has joined hands in a peace which is genuine, there can be no rest not only in Europe but throughout the civilized world, according to Rudolph Eucken, one of Germany's most famous savants, whose words before the war wielded much influence far beyond the confines of the University of Jena where he is a professor. This question of repealing the Treaty of Versailles, "which was founded on the falsehood of Germany's sole responsibility for the war," he says, must take precedence of all other questions, and the demand that it be done should be made not only by Germany but by the whole world. In the *Eucken Review*, organ of the Eucken Society, which is published at Jena, this German scholar declares that:

"The so-called Peace of Versailles subjects the German people to unheard-of treatment; has injured and crippled Germany; has, with refined cruelty, deprived her of fertile territories; robbed her of sources indispensable to her existence; has heaped upon her huge burdens, and this for an indefinite time—the intention being, if possible, to reduce her people to serfdom. Hatred and vengefulness it was which dictated this deplorable peace.

"But in spite of these fearful losses, the German people has done its best to fulfil the iron conditions; undaunted it took up its peaceful activities in every sphere, and adjusted itself with great skill to the real situation; once more it displayed itself as the nation of thorough workmen; it had every right, a just computation of existing difficulties being made, to anticipate a gradual recovery. But it was just this which the merciless opponents, France especially, desired to prevent. They refused the tortured people the necessary time for recovery; the prodigious imports levied were extorted with the greatest ruthlessness, the whole standard of living being reduced to the lowest level; for this the decreased and ever decreasing value of money was chiefly responsible, the direct result of the enemy's extortion. . . .

"Now these conditions Germany has done her best to fulfil, recoiling from no sacrifices, but at last these are growing beyond endurance, and the old proverb is verified: *ultra posse nemo obligatur*. And yet any failure in fulfilment, no matter how small, nor how entirely the result of the general distress, is designated by our opponents as 'wilful default.' Finally such a 'wilful default' has become for the French Government a welcome pretext for the greatest possible territorial extension of its power. It has resorted to force, occupied our most productive regions, thrown enormous masses of troops into the defenseless country, where it now exercises unrestricted dominion. By this means the economic and social life of these highly developed regions has been thoroughly disorganized, while our officials and workmen, faithful to their duty, are being handled like criminals, fined and imprisoned, and civil servants of high standard are driven from house and home to search for quarters, no matter how mean, in the towns already overfilled."

Professor Eucken's remarks on Germany's money situation indicate to some French writers a strange lack of information



A SPANISH THRUST.

"If one of them does not let go, the Treaty cloth will rip."
—*Campana de Gracia* (Barcelona).

about the causes underlying Germany's dilapidated mark and the flood of paper money with which the country is deluged. They wonder, also, how he can convince himself that the Germans have honestly attempted to meet their Treaty obligations, as he claims they have done.

Of the Treaty itself, an opinion sharply opposite to that of Professor Eucken is exprest by a French publicist of high distinction, Gabriel Hanotaux, of the French Academy, who declares that it "confirms and consolidates the New Europe in its labors and its hopes." Wherever the spirit of the Treaty of Versailles rules, he tells us in the Paris *Figaro*, it is "a spirit of peace, of conciliation and of accommodation, supported by the sound authority of the League of Nations," and he proceeds:

> "To be sure, there are difficulties and conflict a-plenty. The works of man are not perfect; but no Power even if hurt, or believing itself hurt, has recourse to arms. The nations wait for the future to alleviate their ills. Is it not an inspiring spectacle for history to see those ancient countries which have been brought back to life trying to live again; or those new countries which are the offspring of a conception that at first seemed very daring, namely, self-determination?"

Mr. Hanotaux eulogizes "admirable Poland resurrected from the tomb," and Czecho-Slovakia, which has become a "master country" under the guidance of Foreign Minister Benes. He finds that Roumania has taken on a new lease of life, and passing through the rest of Europe, east and southeast to Jugo-Slavia, he sees good promise for the future in Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, and elsewhere. Italy will stand by France and Belgium, he believes, because she values the justice that was finally dealt to her by the Treaty of Versailles. Even in England he discovers signs of a more sympathetic attitude toward France. President Harding "says nothing, but the American mind is working hard," and that is a good augury, according to Mr. Hanotaux, who adds:

> "Yet a little while and the triumph of good sense will make its appearance. Even the buyers of German marks will understand that all they have to do is to look out upon a new horizon; and then the sagacity of France will be praised by those who lately blamed her so violently, her occupation of the Ruhr will be recognized as having saved the world from a frightful catastrophe—the catastrophe Germany wished to see in order that other nations might go down in her collapse. Then the New Europe will be seen fixt and solidified in its labors and in its hopes—this Europe of the Treaty of Versailles."

LATIN-AMERICAN CRITICISM OF UNCLE SAM

OUR TRADE AND POLITICAL PRESTIGE suffered a rather serious loss because of the negligent manner in which we took our share of the Rio de Janeiro Exposition, it is alleged by various Latin-American journals which are sorry to note that North American trade expansion in countries of the Southern Continent, which began so promisingly during the World War, seems to have dwindled deplorably. These newspapers recall that when the conditions of war prevented South America from getting supplies from European providers, the United States seemed to be alive to the great new commercial opportunity that offered, but ever since the Armistice, it is said, South American buyers are gradually renewing their old business connections in spite of the efforts to drum up custom which are made by the few American chambers of commerce to be found below the Equator. These chambers of commerce, we are told, have great difficulty to persuade manufacturers in the United States to fashion their methods of sale and shipment in accordance with the peculiar needs of the twenty Latin-American republics, each having distinctive commercial and political characteristics and a population whose development and individuality are widely different. An interesting view of the subject appears in the *Revista de Comercio* of Paraguay, which finds the business methods and attitude of European commercial houses much to its preference.

This newspaper goes on to criticize Uncle Sam for not adapting his goods to the requirements of his South American customers, and explains:

> "The American salesman invariably asserts that he can supply only standard goods such as are used in the United States; and he asserts that to manufacture goods just the way we want them would cost too much in money and time. On the other hand his European competitor makes a sale to the South American buyer, knowing well that his firm will fill the order exactly in accordance with the buyer's requirements, even if it means a shaving of the margin of profit."

On the subject of finance the *Tiempo* of Colombia reminds us that before the war London was the money-lending center for South America, and "during a century of independent life there was no question of England ever exacting from us the terms imposed to-day by American investors," but we are informed that:

> "As long as the Americans require such internal political control as is customarily exacted in New York, unavoidable diplomatic difficulties are likely to arise and involve the abandonment of the pacific policies of Secretary Hughes. That is why his utterances at Rio were nothing more than empty words to us. All the expositions on earth will not wipe out existing conditions which will disappear only when the American people fully realize the injustice being done to nations able and willing to meet their foreign obligations."

More harsh words for Uncle Sam are found in some Brazilian journals, such as the *Jornal do Paiz*, which observes:

> "While Brazil tries to imitate American business methods, has practically copied the American Constitution, and reluctantly acknowledges that America may have saved her from possible European conquest, there is a distinct feeling of suspicion among our lower classes as to America's disinterestedness when she assumes the big-brother rôle in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean. Furthermore such of our population as have a mixture of negro blood deeply resents the American attitude on the race question.
>
> "Happenings like the negro massacre at Chicago in 1919 are still fresh in our minds; nor must we forget that at the time mentioned many in this country advocated a boycott on all American goods to serve as a protest and a warning to the United States."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

POISONING BY DOMESTIC GAS

THE DISPLACEMENT OF GAS as an illuminant has been paralleled by its wider use for heating and cooking; so that gas is now doubtless employed for domestic purposes in greater volume than ever before. It is therefore interesting to know just how great the danger is that the user will be poisoned by accidental leaks. A writer in *Nature* (London), using data collected recently by British Government committees, concludes that under ordinary circumstances the risk is not great, altho one should be on guard. The assertion is made that the gas used in this country is richer in the poisonous element—carbon monoxid—than that made in Britain, and that cases of gas-poisoning are more frequent in this country. The cheapness and convenience of gas are undoubted, and it is to the interest of both producers and consumers that this matter should be thoroughly understood by all concerned. We read:

"Much attention has been given in the public press to the question of the poisonous properties of illuminating gas and the risk to life which may be incurred if an escape of gas should take place in an ordinary dwelling. The only constituent of illuminating gas which has serious poisonous properties in this connection is carbon monoxid.

"Carbon monoxid has the property of forming a compound with the hemoglobin of the blood just as has oxygen, but the affinity of carbon monoxid for hemoglobin is about 240 times that of oxygen for hemoglobin. The greater the extent to which the hemoglobin becomes combined with carbon monoxid the less is its capacity to act as a carrier of oxygen between the lungs and the tissues of the body, and if sufficient of the hemoglobin in the blood becomes combined with carbon monoxid, the normal oxygen supply to the tissues must evidently be seriously affected. The effects produced by severe carbon monoxid poisoning are, in fact, those of slow or rapid asphyxiation.

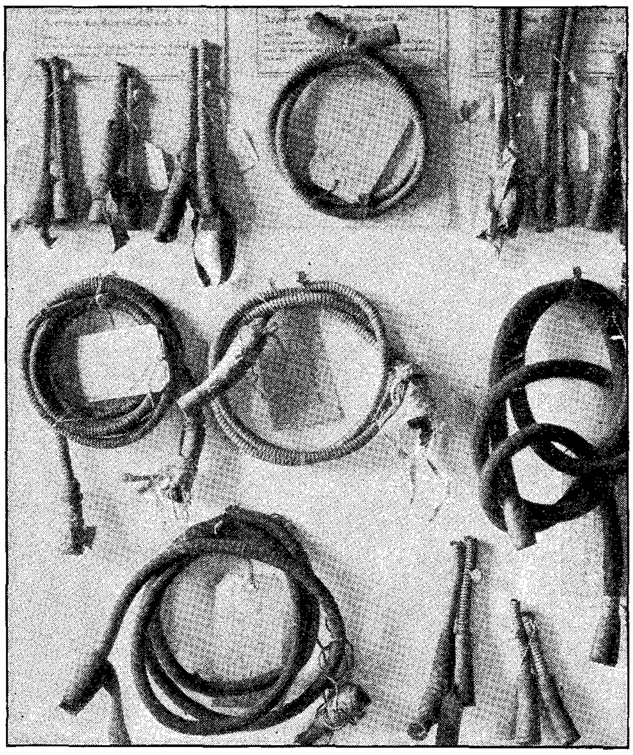
"The air in the lungs with which the blood undergoes gaseous interchange contains in man about 14 per cent. of oxygen when he is breathing ordinary air. If a person is exposed to ordinary air containing carbon monoxid the hemoglobin in his blood will gradually become saturated with carbon monoxid, and the degree of saturation will finally attain a steady value dependent on the concentration of carbon monoxid in the air that he is breathing. If the hemoglobin is 20 per cent. saturated the effects are practically unnoticeable to a normal healthy man, tho headache may be caused by prolonged exposure or appear subsequently after reaching fresh air: even with 33 per cent. saturation nothing of a really serious nature occurs, tho nausea and headache may be felt after some time, and transitory giddiness and confusion will occur after any short and severe muscular exertion. As the saturation of the hemoglobin with carbon monoxid gets higher the symptoms rapidly become serious. With 50 per cent. saturation, giddiness, weakness and incoordination of muscular movement, failure of mental power, and diminution of acuity of vision and hearing are pronounced; slight muscular exertion causes palpitation of the heart and undue breathlessness, and will probably result in partial or complete loss of consciousness for a time. Such a degree of saturation must therefore be regarded as definitely disabling, but, so far as is known, it will not prove fatal. If the affected person is removed to pure air the mass influence of the oxygen will gradually expel the carbon monoxid from the blood, and the more urgent symptoms will subside fairly rapidly, tho nausea, severe headache, and malaise may persist for many hours. With still higher saturations complete paralysis and *unconsciousness will supervene*, and the end may come with a painless death from sheer failure of the oxygen supply to the tissues of the body.

"The minimum concentration of carbon monoxid that will prove fatal is not known with certainty, but the available evidence points to the conclusion that death will ensue after an exposure for several hours to air containing 0.2 per cent. of the gas. Much depends on the length of time that the blood has been highly saturated with carbon monoxid, for the longer grave shortage of oxygen is maintained the more serious is the damage to the tissues of the body, particularly to the nervous system, and the more difficult is recovery.

"Exposure to relatively high concentrations of the gas leads, of course, to rapid loss of consciousness and death, but in accidental cases of poisoning the concentration of carbon monoxid is, as a rule, comparatively low, and in these circumstances the onset of symptoms will be gradual tho progressive. Herein lies a great danger, for so insidious is the onset of the symptoms that the person affected may not realize that anything is amiss until he has lost so much power in his limbs as to render it impossible to withdraw from the danger.

"At present there is no legal limitation of the amount of carbon monoxid that may be supplied in ordinary illuminating gas. The Departmental Committee on Carbon Monoxid, 1921, reported 'that it is not necessary or desirable to prescribe any limitations of the proportion of carbon monoxid which may be supplied in gas used for domestic purposes,' tho a suggestion was considered that a limit of 20 per cent. of carbon monoxid might be imposed. Pure coal gas contains 6-8 per cent. of carbon monoxid, water-gas contains about 40 per cent., and carbureted water-gas about 30 per cent."

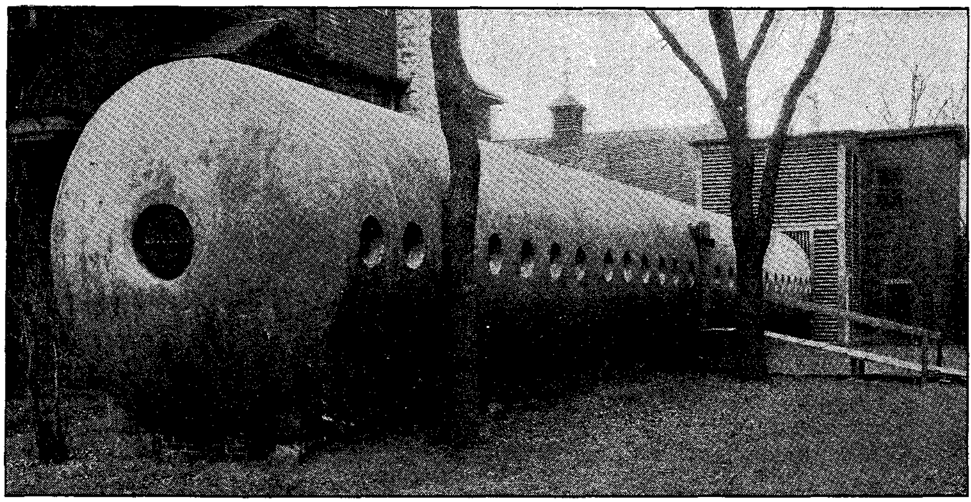
An escape of gas is likely to be noticed and quickly remedied during the daytime, but far greater danger arises at night when a person may fall asleep in an ill-ventilated bedroom without noticing that a gas-jet has been left turned on, or disregarding as trivial an escape of gas from some faulty fitting. He may then be disabled before he has any warning of the danger, and may



By courtesy of "Gas Logic" (New York).

FIRST AIDS TO ASPHYXIATION.

Here are some specimens of home-made repairs on gas-tubing. This sort of thing is declared to be very dangerous, as it almost invariably involves leakage. "No attempt should be made to repair broken or unfit gas-tubing," say the gas companies, "and when purchasing gas-tubing always insist on having the very best quality."



A "TANK" BUILT TO HELP WIN BATTLES AGAINST DISEASE.

This steel cylinder, 88 feet long, will comfortably accommodate 72 patients at a time, the idea being to get a large supply of oxygen into their bodies by subjecting them to compress air.

not be found till many hours have elapsed and it is too late to save him. This is the dark side of the picture. Some relief appears in the result of an accurate calculation of rates of escape and volumes necessary for poisoning. From this the writer draws the following conclusions:

"Under the most adverse conditions the risk of fatal poisoning would appear not to be very great in the case of escape from a single well-regulated incandescent burner so long as the proportion of carbon monoxid in the illuminating gas does not exceed 20 per cent., save in rooms of very small cubic capacity, tho temporary severe symptoms might be caused. The real danger evidently lies in a leakage of gas considerably greater than that which might be obtained from such a burner. Still greater risk attaches naturally to the grosser forms of leakage from unlit gas-rings, fractured pipes, accidentally disconnected unions and the like, provided that the escaping gas becomes sufficiently mixed with the air in the room.

"That the risk in any case is bound to become far greater as the proportion of carbon monoxid in the illuminating gas is increased is evident. In the U. S. A., where much greater concentrations of water-gas are used than in this country—indeed pure carbureted water-gas is often supplied—the death-rate from both accidental and suicidal gas poisoning appears to be far higher than in England. An article in a recent number of the *American Gas Association Monthly* conveys the impression that the gas companies are fully alive to the dangerous qualities of the gas that they distribute, for one of the companies is stated to maintain in each of the districts it supplies a motor van with three crews working in eight-hour shifts ready to do ordinary repairs, and to proceed at any hour of the day or night when a case of gas poisoning is reported, not only to rectify the fault but also to resuscitate the victim if he can be reached in time, the crews having been specially trained for this purpose.

"It is no use belittling the risks incurred by increasing the proportion of carbon monoxid in illuminating gas, but they should not be unduly exaggerated. It is evidently a case for striking a reasonable balance between the risk and the economic advantages of cheap light and heat for domestic purposes.

"The risk of accidental poisoning is greater the smaller the room in which an escape of gas occurs. The steady improvement in the housing of the poorer classes and the general use of more economical burners undoubtedly justify a higher limit to be set to the concentration of carbon monoxid permissible, but it may very reasonably be questioned whether the recommendation, that no limitation at all be imposed by statute, is justifiable."

What is said above refers to poisoning by leakage of gas before combustion. Reports of poisoning by the products of combustion, where these are allowed to escape into the room, are also frequently seen. Recommendations regarding the safe installation of gas appliances in this regard are contained in the following letter to THE DIGEST from Oscar H. Fogg, secretary-manager of the American Gas Association, New York. Writes Mr. Fogg:

"Gas-ranges, room-heaters and small circulating water-heaters can safely be operated without a flue-connection provided the room has a reasonable amount of ventilation in proportion to the total gas consumption. All gas companies have rules regarding the setting of appliances so that too much gas can not be burned within a room of a given volume. It is not possible, however, for gas companies always to check up on this matter, as many appliances are set without their knowledge. The harm of installing gas appliances of too large a consumption for the volume of the room in which they are set will not be caused from the products of combustion. Proper combustion, that resulting from any good appliance properly ventilated, will only produce carbon dioxid and water vapor, neither of which is harmful. Carbon dioxid itself is actually harmless, and the only trouble caused by an excess of this gas due to overlong burning of the appliance under these conditions is due to the consequent reduction of oxygen under this condition to a point which produces incomplete combustion in the appliance, the harmful product of which is carbon monoxid."

A COMPREST AIR CURE

TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISEASES by sojourn in a huge steel cylinder where the air is maintained at a pressure above that of the normal atmosphere, is carried on in Kansas City, Missouri, by a physician of that town. His procedure is described by Floyd W. Parsons in an article contributed to *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia). Says Mr. Parsons:

"One of the most remarkable developments of recent times is the thought of using compress air in the treatment of diseases that respond to an increased oxidation. In Kansas City, Missouri, there is an installation of this kind that cost more than a hundred thousand dollars. The apparatus is called The Tank, and consists of a steel cylindrical inclosure, eighty-eight feet long and ten feet in diameter. It is equipped with air locks, toilets, shower baths, compartments and Pullman-car equipment, and is used for both night and day treatments. It will accommodate seventy-two patients at one time. The length of the treatments varies from two to ten hours out of every twenty-four hours, and the air pressure varies from five to thirty pounds above atmospheric pressure per square inch, depending upon the disease being treated and the condition of the patient. Sufficient air is comprest each minute to provide a complete air exchange every three and a half minutes.

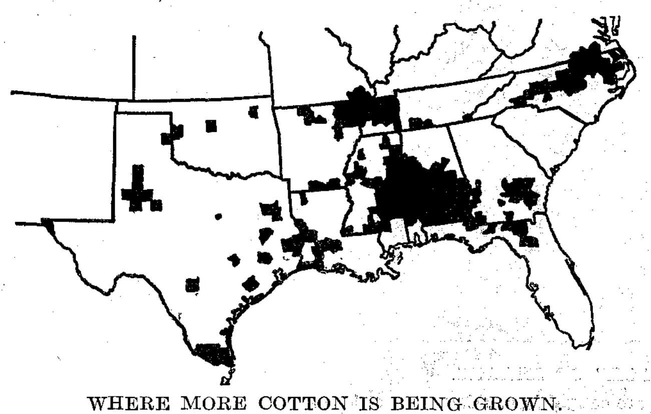
"The therapeutic value of increased barometric pressure was suggested by several well-known facts. People suffering from rheumatism, neuritis and certain other diseases are nearly always worse preceding a storm when the barometric pressure is low. Soon after the storm has commenced, and the barometric pressure has increased, such people experience relief. Then it is also true that pneumonia mortality in high altitudes far exceeds that of low altitudes. The resulting conclusion is that the placing of a patient under compress air increases the oxygenation of the body, and the oxidized processes. More oxygen is got into the body because of the increased oxygen tension.

"It is also true that the oxidative processes are increased, for the reason that all gases are more active chemically the greater the pressure. The increased oxygen content succeeds in destroying or restricting the growth of anaërobic germs—that is, germs which can live only in the absence of or in a limited amount of oxygen. In the past, people whose health demanded more oxygen have been directed to go to the seashore or to low altitudes, where the barometric pressure is greater. Now, with the development of this new use of compress air, it appears that we may enjoy all the benefits of a change in altitude without leaving the boundaries of our own home towns."

COTTON-PRODUCTION SHIFTING

THERE HAVE BEEN MATERIAL CHANGES in the relative importance of Southern States as cotton producers, according to an analysis by the Liberty Central Trust Company, St. Louis, based on the Census Bureau's final figures for the 1922 crop, recently made public. The small total for last year is due more than anything else to greatly reduced yields in South Carolina, Georgia and Oklahoma, where the boll weevil's activity was at its height. These three States produced about 2,500,000 bales less cotton in 1922 than in 1920. In most States, last season's results were quite satisfactory. We read further in its *Monthly Business Review:*

"There were 795 counties which grew cotton in sufficient quantity to justify separate returns by the Census Bureau. In 421 the crop was equal to, or greater than, the average for the three years previous. In 226, or about one-third of the total, last season's yield was larger than in any one of the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. In other words, these 226 counties are tending to increase their production, by greater acreage, better growing methods, or, in a few cases, better luck.



WHERE MORE COTTON IS BEING GROWN.

The shaded areas show counties in which the 1922 cotton crop was larger than for any one of the three previous years.

"There are nine fairly well-defined areas in which cotton totals appear to be on the upturn, as follows:

"1. Northwestern Texas.

"2. The lower Rio Grande valley, Texas.

"3. East Texas and southwest Louisiana (scattered).

"4. Southeastern Missouri, northeast Arkansas and western Tennessee.

"5. Part of the Yazoo delta in Mississippi.

"6. Eastern Mississippi, all of southern and part of northern Alabama, and southwestern Georgia.

"7. Southeastern Georgia.

"8. Florida.

"9. Northern and western North Carolina, and Virginia.

"Districts 1, 4 and 9 have not yet been visited by the boll weevil in full force, and increases, particularly in the first two, are due largely to greater acreage.

"Missouri's production last year was unprecedented. One county, Dunklin, stood 13th in total ginnings, in the list of 795, ranking higher than any county in such States as Oklahoma, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. Just over the line in Arkansas, Mississippi county produced nearly 100,000 bales, ranking second in the United States. Six counties in this 4th district made a total half as great as for the entire State of South Carolina.

"The remaining sections are in territory that has been subject to the boll weevil for some time. The sixth district is particularly worthy of study; it is unbroken, and very large in extent, and comprises counties, many of which have suffered to the fullest from the pest. That there has been steady recovery seems evident, and gradual increases in production are likely in the future, tho the high records of the past may never be attained. It is interesting to note that in Georgia the leading cotton county, Sumter, is in the southwest, where a few years ago weevil damage was exceedingly great. In 1919 Sumter county ranked 41st in the State; since then it has more than held its own, while the more important sections to the north have lost heavily from the weevil's first onslaughts.

"It is probable that Oklahoma, Georgia and South Carolina will eventually be able to grow more cotton than at present. Past experience justifies this belief.

"The leading cotton county in 1922 was Bolivar, in Mississippi, with a production of 97,684 bales. Mississippi, in Arkansas, is second, with 93,953; Sunflower, Mississippi, third, with 85,434; Williamson, Texas, fourth, with 83,314, and Ellis, Texas, fifth, with 82,210.

"Among the largest cotton States, Alabama has 41 counties out of 66 in which the 1922 crop was greater than that for 1919, 1920 or 1921; North Carolina, 35 out of 65, Mississippi, 37 out of 74. South Carolina, on the other hand, has no such counties; Oklahoma, only three, all small producers."

PUTTING MACHINERY OUTDOORS

IT USED TO BE THOUGHT that every kind of machine must be kept under cover. Nowadays, farm machinery is often left in the open, altho abandoning it in the fields for the winter, as is sometimes done, would appear to be stretching a point. We learn from *The Electrical World* (New York) that certain forms of electrical apparatus are now often erected outdoors to save expense, and some engineers have been so radical that outdoor generating stations have seemed to be a possibility. This appears to the paper named above to be an undesirable extreme. It says on its editorial page:

"The growth of sentiment in favor of putting apparatus out-of-doors instead of under a roof has been an interesting phenomenon. Ten years ago the radical who suggested putting switches or transformers out-of-doors to save space and expense within the four walls of a station was looked upon as a fit subject for the psychopathic ward. Rather gradually, as becomes the spirit of the conservative, a change in opinion came about. The first open-air switches were installed often from sheer inability to meet architects' bills. They were followed by out-of-door transformers and by substations in their entirety. Broadly, there is no particular reason for designing weatherproof apparatus, save that its extra cost will be less than that of constructing inclosed space in which to stow it. In very high-tension work part of this extra cost is in the provisions for getting circuits into and out of station structures.

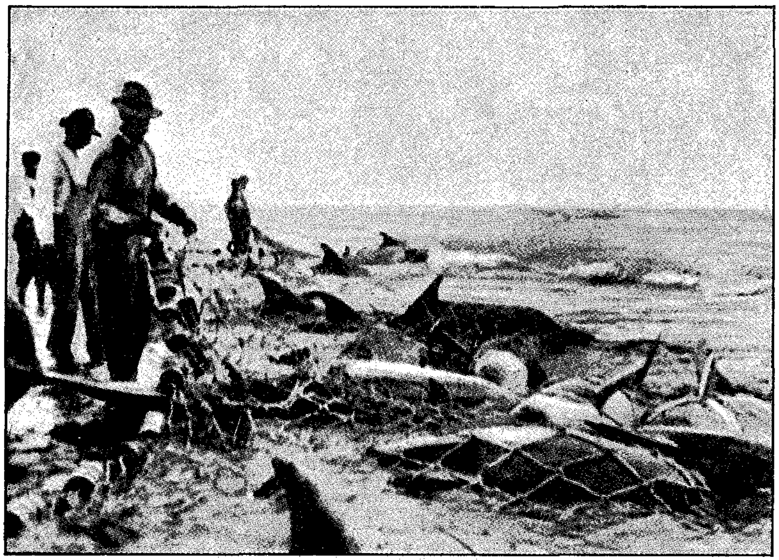
"The early step to mere utilization of air switches whenever practicable was a simple one, very logically followed by putting the transformers out-of-doors so that only low-tension circuits would have to enter or leave the station building proper. There was the collateral advantage that the exit of the transformers took with it a further amount of switchgear.

"The whole matter of 'going the limit' and putting the generators out-of-doors is really one of climatic conditions. There are cases in tropical and subtropical climates where, save for a roof to shed the sometimes heavy rains, a building in the ordinary sense seems superfluous. In our northern climate protection for the station staff, if not for the apparatus, is essential. In hydroelectric plants the wheels, like the penstocks, have not infrequently been placed in the open and driving shafts brought within the station for the comfort of the attendants. From an operative standpoint almost any class of equipment can be made sufficiently weatherproof to permit its successful operation out-of-doors, but does it pay? Generally speaking, it is doubtful. That it pays for transformers and their accessories is due chiefly to the fact that the accessories have gradually taken up more and more room and involved more and more cost to a point where one almost can say that the tail is wagging the dog, the switchboard swamping the rest of the equipment so far as the balance sheet is concerned.

"If the engineer rigorously holds down costs in the matter of mere structure, he is very likely to gain enough in convenience and cost of the general station equipment to be worth the while. If he feels it necessary to employ switching apparatus that must be installed in a bombproof structure, it does not make much difference whether that structure is under a roof or not. If the transformer leads can be properly protected by roofing in or otherwise, there is certainly gain in keeping high-tension equipment where plenty of air, one of the best and cheapest insulators, is available. The main ends to be sought are simplicity and reliability, and it is well to remember that these may be sacrificed out-of-doors to just as ill-effect as under a roof."

THE HELPFUL SHARK

SHARKS USED TO BE HUNTED for sport and because it was felt that killing them was doing a service to humanity. Now, however, this sea monster benefits the human race not only by his taking off, but by offering his body to be turned into useful products—leather, ivory, oil, glue and edible delicacies. Says the writer of a note in *The Illustrated London News*, accompanying views of the shark-fisheries, some of which we reproduce herewith:



A GOOD "CATCH" OF SHARKS.
Sometimes as many as 316 sharks are caught in one day in a net like this.

"As a result of his belief that the ever-increasing demand for leather can not be met by land animals, Dr. Alfred Ehrenreich, president and founder of the Ocean Leather Company, has invented a process for making exceptionally durable leather from the skins of sharks, whales, porpoises, saw-fish, ray, and so on; and he is seeking to continue the work he perfected in the United States by establishing tanneries here, and in India, Portugal, Italy and Spain. At his tannery at Newark, U. S. A., and at fishing-stations off North Carolina, Florida and the Bahamas, he has succeeded in deodorizing the skins and hardening them, and, in the case of the sharks, in satisfactorily separating the denticle-covered exterior from the underlying skin, while leaving the hide its characteristic grain. His company is now turning out about 200 shark-skins a day. The hide of the average shark yields some ten square feet of leather; on occasion the ray gives 100 square feet; and the porpoise yields from 10 to 20 square feet. As to supply of raw material, it is calculated that between a million and a million and a quarter sharks pass daily in and out of the waters bounded by a long stretch of coral rocks off the North Carolina coast. The sharks are taken in large gill-nets, each of which extends to some 500 feet in length. In these the sharks are caught by their gills, and as many as 316 have been taken in one net in a day. In the open ocean, of course, it is impossible to use nets; there the sharks are taken by hoods, and, occasionally, by the use of dynamite. Needless to say, the new leather can be put to many uses apart from the making of boots and shoes. By-products are not wasted; for instance, sharks' heads are melted down for glue; sharks' teeth are sold to jewelers, and sharks' fins are a Chinese dainty fetching five shillings each. After all, then, the 'tiger of the sea' is not unproductive."

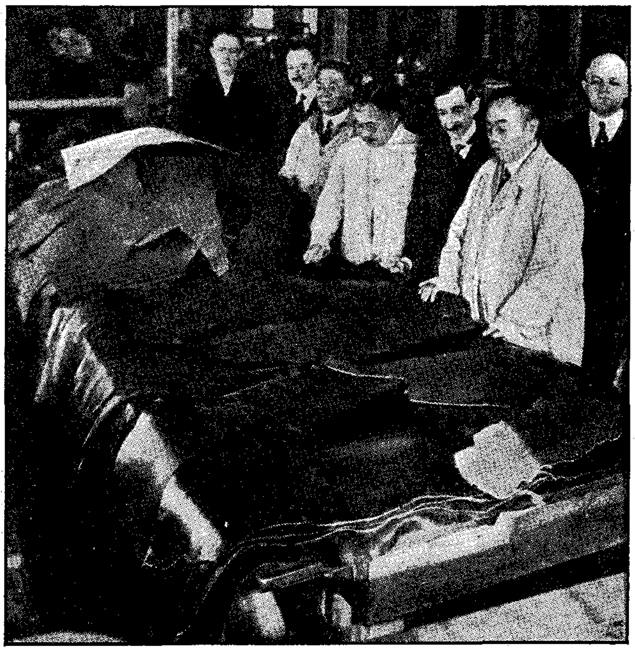
Shark-oil has been mentioned as one of the products of this fishery. The recent assertion that it is sometimes sold as "cod-liver oil" is denied and resented by J. C. Isdahl, of Isdahl & Co., Bergen, reported to be the largest manufacturers of cod-liver oil in Norway. Mr. Isdahl writes:

"The Norwegian cod-fishing takes place at the beginning of February and lasts in the Lofoten district, and districts south of Lofoten, up to the end of April. In this district hardly any sharks ever appear. When the Lofoten fishing season is over, the season begins in Finmarken and there the fishing sometimes is troubled by sharks. Where sharks sometimes are caught in the nets and on the lines used for catching the cods, it is always considered a regrettable fact, as they do great damage to the outfits of the fishermen. The livers of the sharks caught are used in making an industrial oil, but this oil can never be used for medicinal purposes, inasmuch as it is not palatable and differs greatly in quality from cod-liver oils. Any one who will take the trouble to compare the quality of shark-oil with the quality of medicinal cod-liver oil which is imported into the United States will certainly find that there is no comparison whatever between the two oils. The Norwegian exporters, and in particular my firm, have supplied pure medicinal cod-liver oil to the United States for a great many years, and by our process have perfected the extraction of this oil from the cod-livers so that to-day it is, as you know, considered a medicinal product of great virtue and high quality. The addition of even an infinitesimal quantity of shark-oil would be very easy to detect, and would spoil its medicinal properties."

SHIP TALKS TO SHIP AT SEA

PASSENGERS traveling between America and Europe may very soon be able at any hour of the day or night, and from any point on the ocean, to call up and talk by telephone with persons ashore on either the eastern or the western hemisphere. This is the conclusion of Eugene S. Bisbee, writing in *The Radio Globe* (New York) about recent experiments on the steamships *France* and *Paris*. These two ships have been equipped with the most modern improvements in radiotelephone devices, and already successful communication between the two ships while they were 250 miles apart at sea has been held. We read:

"On the recent trip to this port from Havre of the steamship *Paris* one of the most notable passengers was Louis Lahure, chief inspector of the Maritime Radio Company of France. His principal object in making the crossing was to test at sea the ship's radiotelephone. This was happily accomplished between the *France* and the *Paris* while the first named was speeding eastward and the other toward this port, and while they were



IN A SHARK LEATHER FACTORY.
The average shark yields about ten square feet of leather, and one company is now turning out some 200 prepared shark-skins a day.

> 250 miles from each other in midocean. On that historic occasion Commander Ernest Maurras of the *Paris* was told by his radio operator that a call had been received from the *France*, that Commander Louis Roch of that queen of the French Line's fleet wished to speak with him personally.
>
> "Gathered in the radio room of the *Paris*, from which vessel this description of the experiment was obtained, were Commander Maurras, Oscar Cauchois, advisory director of the line, and various other officers of the ship, and specially favored passengers. The call to the *France* was very quickly caught by that vessel, which replied in code telegraph that the wireless telephone would be immediately connected and Commander Maurras would be delighted to talk with the commander of the *Paris*.
>
> "Without the slightest difficulty, quite as simply as the original call in code had been made, the radiotelephone got in touch, and the conversation between the two sailors ensued as simply as if each had been talking over land wires ashore. And at the same time there was no alteration whatever in the strength of the voices talking with each other through space while they were being steadily separated at the rate each of some twenty miles an hour. This showed most conclusively the great power of the transmitters on each ship."

This experiment by the French Line, we are told, was primarily for the purpose of testing the availability of the method in emergencies, and when the ordinary radio service might be in use on some other important work. It may become popular with passengers, both by reason of the intimate nature of such communication with friends or relatives, and the comparative economy. For it can be certain that a radio conversation by telephone could be handled at less cost than a message in the code used by all nations. We read in conclusion:

> "It is claimed by the management of the French Line that the radio equipment of its vessels is the very finest and the very latest in finish and improvement. All of its passenger ships are to be fully equipped, so that before long passengers anywhere on the oceans of the world aboard a French Line ship may call up and talk with persons on land, in any city, or at any station within reach of their call."

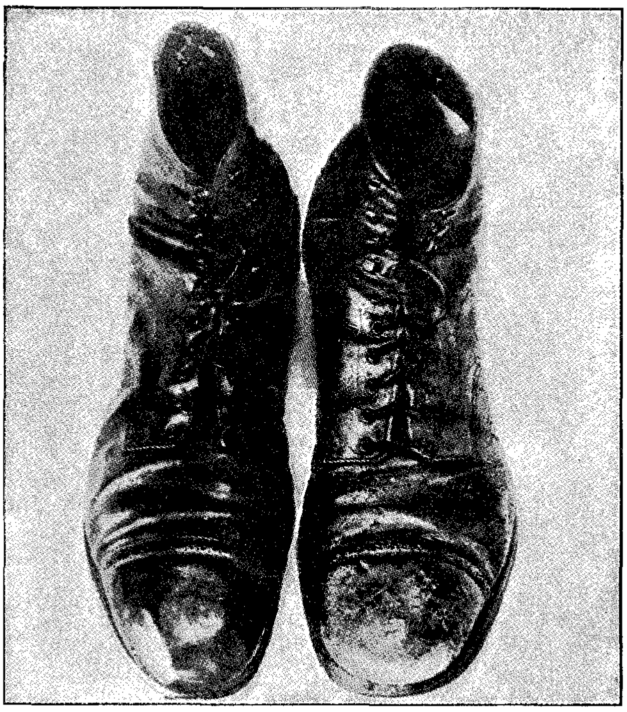
AN ANTITOXIN FOR GETTING TIRED—"That tired feeling" will yield in future to a discovery announced to medical circles by Dr. Weichardt, of Leipsic, Germany, as reported in a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Times*. Weariness is caused by a poison accumulated in the muscles by excessive exertion or overwork. This poison, which Dr. Weichardt has named kenatoxin, he has obtained by squeezing the muscles of guinea-pigs and other small animals which had worked for six hours until they died of exhaustion. We read:

> "When a large quantity of kenatoxin was injected under the skin of animals in full strength, who were then put to work, they immediately became exhausted, as tho by excessive exertion, and died. Quite different was the result when only a very small quantity was injected. In that case, Dr. Weichardt says, the animals treated showed a conspicuous increase of endurance and would continue for more than twice the ordinary time at their task. Aided by this knowledge Dr. Weichardt succeeded in discovering his antikenatoxin, with which he has since experimented on himself and other physicians and lay volunteers with surprizing results. He was able to continue exercise twice as long as usual with an injection of antikenatoxin as without it, and his friend, Dr. Lobrein, after taking a dose of the serum, continued for nearly twelve hours solving arithmetical problems of which ordinarily he would tire in a very few hours. In another case, Dr. Weichardt reports, antikenatoxin was diffused by spraying in a school room without the children being aware of it. Nearly all of them showed a remarkable increase of energy and at the end of the lesson seemed ready for another. It is believed that the discovery will cause some great surprizes in athletic contests, but Dr. Weichardt warns the public that it must only be used in exceptional cases, for instance, in war, when the existence of whole armies may depend on the preservation of the strength of a man carrying an all-important message, or on dangerous climbs in the mountains. He bases his warning on the statement that antikenatoxin kills the poison which over-exertion causes to accumulate in the muscles, but men know very little about the functions Nature may have assigned to this poison, which may protect the body from evils worse than weariness."

FLOWERS WITH SLEEPING-SICKNESS

FLOWERS THAT PERSISTED in "going to sleep," curling up their petals when they should have been gaily blooming, were the clues to a new anesthetic which Dr. A. B. Luckhardt and J. B. Carter tested successfully as a method of putting animals and men to sleep at the University of Chicago. The flowers were carnations and the gas is ethylene, a constituent of ordinary illuminating gas. We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

> "Gas contains 4 per cent. of ethylene and it was shown that one part of this gas in 2,000,000 parts of air caused already open flowers to close. Other investigations showed a similar effect of the gas on other plants.
>
> "Dr. Luckhardt and Mr. Carter recently thought it worth while to test the gas as an anesthetic. It was tried first on numerous animals such as frogs, mice, guinea-pigs, rabbits and kittens, who were all put to sleep by it successfully without any apparent after-effects of a disagreeable sort. Before testing it on men, the anesthetic was finally 'tried on the dog,' who went out completely in less than five minutes on a mixture of 90 per cent. ethylene and 10 per cent. oxygen, and who was up wagging his tail happily three minutes after the gas had been turned off.



SHARK COMPETES WITH CALF.

These shoes have had 169 days of hard wear. The shark-leather boot on the reader's left is in much better condition than the calfskin one on the right.

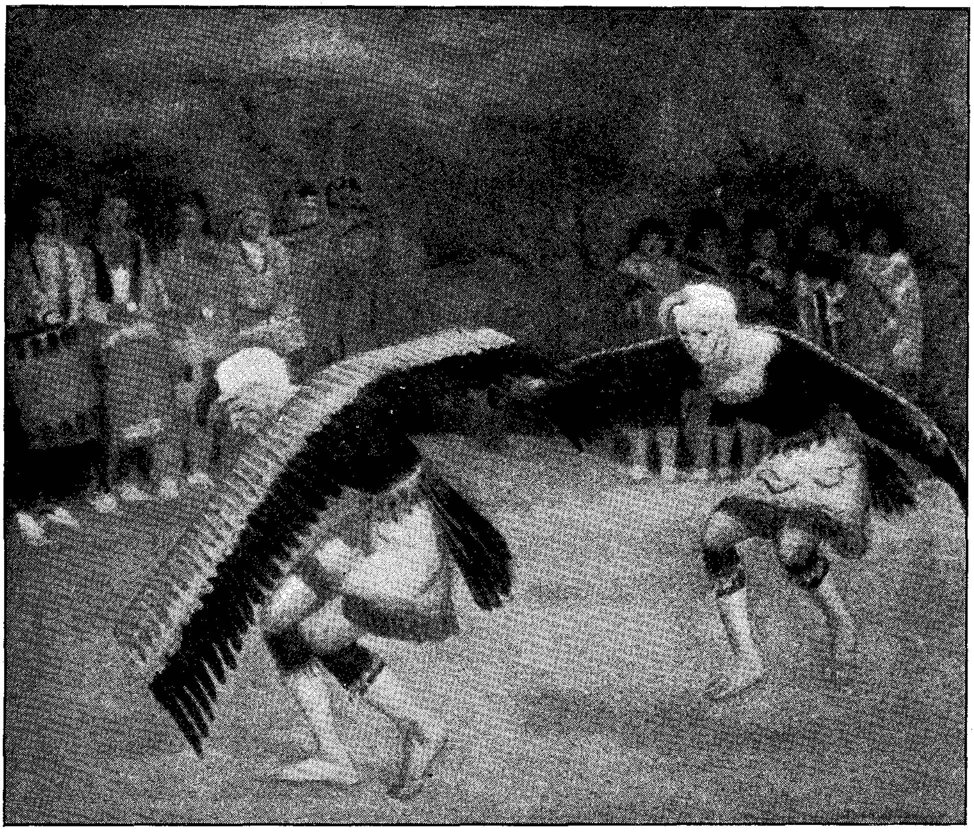
> "The experimenters then tried it on themselves. They describe the effect of the gas mixed with oxygen as exhilarating and giving a sense of well-being. They became unconscious and then subsequently recovered without realization that they had been unconscious. Several students then volunteered. Complete surgical anesthesia with muscular relaxation was produced in a few minutes. Subjects had pins thrust through their arms, were pinched severely, and one was beaten with a Stillson wrench without any sensation whatever or memory of discomfort.
>
> "Recovery was complete in a few minutes. The only after-effect was slight weakness and slight nausea. In every case the subject ate a full meal within a few hours after recovery.
>
> "It is claimed that the new anesthetic gives loss of sensation long before complete surgical anesthesia is established, that it may be maintained with complete muscular relaxation yet without any sign of asphyxia, shortness of breath, or effect upon the blood pressure; and that there is rapid recovery even after long administration without evidence of after-effects.
>
> "It is also stated that it would seem to be of value in obstetrical cases as a loss of any sensation of pain is had from a relatively dilute mixture of the gas, and that it may be used in cases in which nitrous oxid or laughing gas would be dangerous."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

TAKING THE INDIANISM OUT OF THE INDIAN

DANCING HAS BEEN A RELIGION with the Indian for uncounted centuries; but he is given a year to think of some other way of expressing his religious emotions, or else. . . . The threat is left unexprest, but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Charles H. Burke, has become convinced that the Indian spends valuable time dancing that he might give to industry, and that he gives away too many things from the promptings of his ancestral religious nature that he ought to keep for his own welfare. Mr. Burke is a South Dakota man, and knows the Indian from personal contact. But the Boston *Transcript* complains that Mr. Burke "looks at them from the point of view of a race totally hostile to what may be called their Indianism," and is actuated by the effort, once charged against a superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, that it is "the Government's duty to 'kill the Indian (in the Indian) and put a white man in his place.'" The order of the Commissioner, tho rather vaguely exprest, seems to strike at everything but the Indian's material interests. At least so it is understood by the newspapers that have commented on the matter, nearly all in favor of the Indian and against the Commissioner. The American Indian Defense Society has registered a protest against the Commissioner's stand, saying that the Indians, under this compulsion, "would be compelled to abandon their traditions and religious ceremonies which are as old as the race itself." The Rochester *Herald* points out that the time "wasted" by the Indian does not compare with the length of the white man's "vacation," and the gifts that seem to Mr. Burke but mere improvidence would not bear mentioning with the lavishness of our Christmas giving. The Tacoma *Ledger* seems to take the order as entirely analogous to an interference with a white man's dances. We read:


Courtesy of the New York "Times."

OUR ABORIGINAL BALLET.

John Sloan here preserves for posterity the Eagles Dance Ceremonial, now threatened by the Indian Commissioner. Painting in the collection of Frank C. Osborn.

"The Commissioner believes that the dances have a bad influence upon the wards of the nation in that they have a tendency to perpetuate the pagan rites of the red men and thus to lead their thoughts away from the benefits of civilization as it is displayed by the white men who surround them.

"Now come the chiefs of the Yakimas with a retort to the Indian Commissioner and this retort would seem to indicate that the noble red man has an observant eye as well as a highly developed sense of justice. If a thing is good for the paleface why is it not good for the Indian, is the question propounded to the federal official.

"'You tell us in other ways to look to the white man,' say the Yakimas. 'You say farm as the white man does and save your money as the white man does, and the like. When you stop the white men from dancing we may begin to think dancing an evil and will also stop dancing, but why should the poor Indian stop his dances when the white man does not stop his?'

"When the Indian dances there is a separation of the sexes. The movements are individual, passing from stately measure to a condition of positive frenzy. The squaws furnish the music with their tomtoms and while the dances are all symbolic they are never suggestive. Can the same thing be said of the white man's dances, especially in this day of turkey trots and like jazz terpsichorean performances?

"It is argued that the dance arouses all of the Indian's warlike instincts. That might have been true in the days before the red man had become fully subjugated by the white man. To-day even ghost dances mean no more to the Indian than does folklore to the children of the most highly civilized races. The modern dances in vogue throughout America are infinitely more dangerous to the morals of their participants than could be the tribal dances of the Indian.

"When one considers the defiance of law displayed by so many white men—when one notes the activities of the bootlegger and the moonshiner, one is to be pardoned if he should believe that it is not well for the Indian that he should look too closely to the white man as an example to be followed."

The corn dance and the snake dance of the Hopi Indians are the ones especially singled out as evil. "It is not right to torture your bodies," says Mr. Burke in his form letter, "or to handle poisonous snakes in your ceremonies. All such extreme things are wrong." A letter addrest to the New York *Tribune* by Edith M. Dabb, director of Y. W. C. A. work among Indian girls, interprets the Commission's order from the "Welfare" standpoint. It states in part:

"For at least fifteen years past groups of representative Indians and their friends have periodically requested commissioners to place a ban upon certain ceremonial dances, or certain parts of such dances, and the commissioners have consistently refused to take any official action in the matter. The present letter addrest by Commissioner Burke 'To All Indians' follows this policy in that it is not an order from the United States Government, but a request that the Indians themselves consider what action may be taken by them to suppress the more objectionable features of certain ceremonials.

"Ceremonial dances are of unquestioned interest to the anthropologist and the historian, but the Indian of to-day is no longer the primitive being that once inhabited this country. He is rapidly outgrowing his tribal customs just as the African negro in the United States has abandoned fetishism.

"*The Tribune* has overlooked the fact that many customs connected with these dances, whatever they may have meant to the primitive, are degrading to the Indian living in the world of to-day. Commissioner Burke is a warm friend of the Indians, a neighbor of the Sioux, and understands more thoroughly than outsiders realize the struggle being made by the younger Indians for a cleaner and more self-respecting life on the reservations. It is because the young girls are often the greatest sufferers that the Young Women's Christian Association is especially interested and is eagerly teaching the girls the meaning of healthier recreational activities.

"It is easy to sentimentalize over the passing of customs whose full import is not grasped. But to those who see the Indians as living human beings to-day rather than as interesting relics of a primitive past, there is nothing surprizing in Mr. Burke's letter nor in the Indians' request which prompted it."

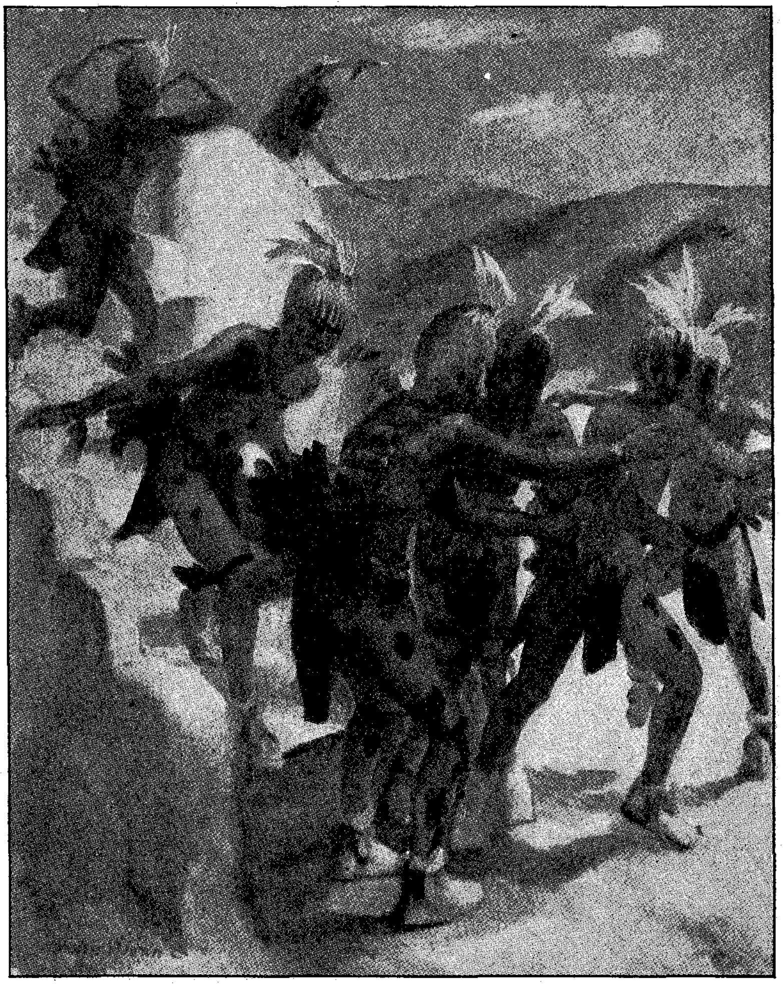
In the New York *Tribune* Mr. Arthur Chapman writes of the Navajo dances as linked to tribal art, religion and legendary lore:

"Not many white persons have witnessed the sacred dance of the Navajos. If one has seen the dance, which was the writer's privilege, he can sympathize with the Indians in their unwillingness to give it up. The dance starts with the ceremonial of the sand paintings—something typically Navajo. These sand paintings are made in a large, circular lodge, or hogan, under the direction of the shaman, who has the dance in charge. In the dim light afforded by a hole in the roof of the hogan several chosen artists, with little pouches of colored sands at their belts, create the sacred symbols which represent the legendary wanderings and adventures of the Navajo god, who is called Ya. The floor is covered smoothly with plain sand, and when the painting is complete the general effect resembles a huge Navajo blanket. Zigzag designs represent lightning, and there are other designs which stand for rivers and mountains and the corn and the pumpkin. Every blanket design, swiftly and artistically made by these sand painters, tells some story of the wanderings of Ya.

"The sand paintings occupy the first three days of the ceremonial, the evenings being given over to dancing. After each sand painting is completed and has been duly admired by the Indians it is destroyed with due ceremony and preparations are made for the next one.

"Generally a Ya-be-chi dance is held for the benefit of some sick person, who is brought in to view each painting. The dances continue for nine nights and are different each night. The music is furnished by drums and a chorus. The music is complicated, and, according to the Indian custom, is sung in unison, there being no part songs. There is great rivalry among the choruses furnishing the music. If one wanders about the sand hills of the Arizona or New Mexican desert just previous to a 'big sing' of this sort, he will stumble on a chorus, in some out-of-the-way place, rehearsing just as earnestly as any church choir 'back home.' And when one listens to the complicated measures, sung so perfectly in unison, it is easy to understand why rehearsals are necessary.

"The various teams of dancers taking part in the nine nights' entertainment are likewise well trained rivals. In some of the dances the medicine men appear and scatter sacred meal upon the dancers, dipping the flour from a bowl, and accompanying this ceremony with long intonations. . . .



Courtesy of New York "Times."

THE "ANCESTRAL SPIRITS" DANCE.

Painted by John Sloan, and now hanging in the Museum of New Mexico.

"The other tribes have dances which mean as much to them as the Ya-be-chi dance means to the Navajo, tho few of the tribal dances are as long or elaborate as this ceremonial of our Southwestern Bedouins. To see the Pueblo Indians at Taos, for instance, dancing in white robes and with the bright yellow leaves of the frost-touched cottonwood waving in their hands, on the eve of San Geronimo Day, is something at once beautiful and awe-inspiring.

"The bureau that would force the Indians to forego such ancient rituals is indeed assuming a heavy responsibility."

Mr. D. H. Lawrence, writing in the New York *Times* on another phase of the Indian question, pleads for the red man, for "in some curious way it is the Indians still," he says, "who are American. This great welter of whites is not yet a nation, not yet a people." Going on:

"The Indians keep burning an eternal fire, the sacred fire of the old dark religion. To the vast white America, either in our generation or in the time of our children or grandchildren, will come some fearful convulsion. Some terrible convulsion will take place among the millions of this country, sooner or later. When the Pueblos are gone. But oh, let us have the grace and dignity to shelter these ancient centers of life, so that, if die they must, they die a natural death. And at the same time, let us try to adjust ourselves again to the Indian outlook, to take up an old dark thread from their vision, and see again as they see, without forgetting we are ourselves.

"For it is a new era we have got to cross into. And our own electric light won't show us over the gulf. We have to feel our way by the dark thread of the old vision. Before it lapses, let us take it up."

"IF WINTER COMES" AS A PLAY

THE QUESTION IN THE TITLE, "If Winter Comes," had an answer from an irreverent reviewer of "This Freedom," who simply said, "It has." This view, however, did not prevent thousands of admirers of Mr. Hutchinson from reading the second-named novel; and if the answer had been saved for the dramatization of the first named, it probably would not keep those same admirers away from the theater. Many of the critics have treated the play as tho the little declaration exprest their view. Whether they are right or wrong may be judged perhaps by one who has never read the novel. Mr. Metcalfe, critic of *The Wall Street Journal*, claims that he is "one of the three or four persons in the world who has not read the book," and he finds himself in much the same predicament as "a tourist trying to see Europe without a Baedeker." We take it that even his words will not discourage true Hutchinsonians, and the English-speaking world must have thousands, for we understand that England has two touring provincial companies. Australia and South Africa also had their companies at work producing the play before it was seen in London or came to us. Mr. Cyril Maude is an old-time favorite in this country, and brings an entire English company to present the piece, including Miss Mabel Terry-Lewis, a member of the famous Terry family, who is making her first appearance in America. To return to Mr. Metcalfe:

MARK SABRE'S ACIDULOUS WIFE,

played by Mabel Terry-Lewis, is a perfect counterfoil to Cyril Maude's *Mark*. She doesn't like his jokes.

> "The program and the play itself were stingy in supplying some details familiar perhaps to the previous reader, but which had to be sensed by the mere spectator to gain a clear understanding of the drama. By close concentration this could be done, and the conclusion reached that the play, 'If Winter Comes,' is very British, rather talky, mildly humorous in spots and somewhat melodramatic. It is puzzling as to story, but in spite of that holds the interest fairly well. In figuring out the continuity, the reader of the book must have altogether the best of it.
>
> "The most puzzling thing of all was Mr. Maude's acting. On the theory that he was recreating a character that had been carefully analyzed in the printed pages of a book his work might be understandable—if one had read the book. Otherwise it is pardonable to ask what on earth he was trying to do. He makes *Mark Sabre* at different moments a refined gentleman, a humorist, an intense religionist, a philandering husband, a buffoon, a preacher of patriotism and in the face of misfortune an incoherent, babbling semi-idiot. He had been to the war and shell-shock might account for some of his manifestations, but nothing else could. There is nothing in Mr. Maude's career as an attractive comedian to father this remarkable impersonation so unlike anything in reality. On further thought there is one other explanation. Perhaps Mr. Maude was trying to show what a man would develop into after living some years as the husband of such a beast of a woman as Miss Terry-Lewis ably depicted *Mrs. Sabre* to be. She was a perfectly polite hell-cat and might be accountable for making a man anything. The rest of the cast is well chosen and its extreme Englishness is, of course, appropriate in an entirely English play.
>
> "It may be added that seeing 'If Winter Comes' as drama does not inspire an irresistible desire to read the book except by way of finding out just what Mr. Maude was driving at in his impersonation."

Mr. Percy Hammond of *The Tribune* was better equipped as a judge of the dramatization, and is able to tell us that Mr. Maude projects his *Mark Sabre* at the point the novel had brought him to on page 298. The dramatist, he thinks, has set himself "a mighty feat of retrospect and reference." But as nearly everybody has read the book, we remember that not much happened in it until *Mark Sabre* went to war, and that the real drama began when he returned home, wounded, and insisted, against his wife's will, upon befriending a poor, betrayed girl who had been a dependent in his household. When this refuge failed the girl, and the outside world refused to receive her unless she put her baby in an institution, the girl ended her life with poison and circumstantial evidence pointed to the guilt of *Mark Sabre*. The examination in the coroner's court forms the big scene of the play as in the book, and *Sabre* clears his name in the play perhaps more convincingly than in the novel. The playwright in opening his story, says Mr. Hammond, "must establish in a sentence or two what Mr. Hutchinson has established in 298 pages." Going on:

> "He must decide which are the story's high spots theatrically, and how to distribute them throughout the three acts. The characters, he suspects, will be well cared for by the players, so luminous in delineation are players said to be. His dilemma is in the selection and the arrangement of episodes for the actors to act, and for the audience to enjoy. Therefore little *Effie* enters in the second act betrayed, clutching her rag infant to her breast and seeking shelter from a stormy night.
>
> "At first you may be surprized by Mr. Maude's jolly *Mark Sabre*. You have, perhaps, pictured *Sabre* as a genial soul, tho puzzle-headed, mischievously married, suspicious of what it is all about, and a little melancholy. There he is, however, a jovial fellow at the beginning, gusty and a joke-cracker, forgetting his domestic confusions in the glorious diversion of war. He is about to fight for 'This England,' as he says, not the England of kings and statesmen, but the England of the English people. He is the *Mark Sabre* of 'If Winter Comes,' plus the merry charm of Cyril Maude, and minus some of the brooding charm of *Mark Sabre*. One imagines that Mr. Hutchinson, scrutinizing the impersonation, would not utter the subtle wail that came from W. J. Locke as he saw George Arliss acting 'Septimus.' 'He stept right out of the book,' said Mr. Locke, with a sinister accent on the 'out.' Mr. Maude stays in the book as much as the theater and Mr. Hutchinson will permit.
>
> "The most thorough transference from book to play is that of *Mabel Sabre*, who, as acted by Miss Mabel Terry-Lewis, is the cold, complete and perfect snob of Mr. Hutchinson's creation—a snob, as he says, 'in the most refined and purest meaning of the word.' She is so blighting a mate for *Mark Sabre* that when Mr. Maude grows anguished over her elopement from him, you are inclined to doubt either his sincerity or his sense of gratitude. . . . 'If Winter Comes' is not, we fear, a good play, but it is an interesting exhibition of shrewd maneuvering under arduous circumstances. It may indicate also that books as an

art-form are superior to the stage. As a drama it is the product of Mr. Hutchinson himself, abetted by Mr. B. Macdonald Hastings, who is eminent in English journalism and letters. So the play has a fair chance in a comparison with the novel. The result may be humiliating to the drama lovers, but it is a proud moment for the bookworms. . . . What, we wonder, would 'Loyalties' be if Mr. Galsworthy had made it a novel instead of a play?"

THE CAPRICES OF BERNHARDT

"WE SAY SARAH as our forefathers said Rachel." The sentence might as well have been written here as in England or France. But it occurs in the London *Times*, and it shows that Bernhardt had at least one other country, besides her own and this one. The *Times* critic calls her an "institution," and as such she was without peer. It was not possible to become such a thing single-handed, and hers was a collaboration between Sarah and Sardou. Here is how it happened:

"The author wrote, or rather, manufactured, plays 'round' the actress. These were destined chiefly for foreign consumption, showing violent situations that would be understood without knowing the language and exhibiting the actress in her celebrated postures, accompanied by her celebrated 'golden' tones or by her no less celebrated shriek. She coiled sinuously round *Ipanoff* in 'Fédora,' shrieked when *Scarpia* was torturing *Mario* in 'La Tosca,' lolled voluptuously in 'Cléopâtre' and 'Théodora,' and languourously in 'Gismonda.' A foreigner could follow all this as well as any Frenchman, who, indeed, would be more likely to detect the flimsiness of the play which served as a background to the attitudes. But the actress did create, with Sardou's help, a new type—the embodiment of Oriental exoticism: the strange, chimeric idol-woman: something not in nature, a nightmarish exaggeration, the supreme of artifice.

"This type and Sarah became one. She wandered all over the world with it, and no wonder that it became in the end somewhat travel-stained. Perhaps the author, too, wearied of supplying perpetually the same article for exportation. At any rate, by the time 'Gismonda' was reached, it was generally felt that the type had become a bore. This is the penalty of repeating the same attitudes before all the nations of the earth."

Then too, says this writer, came the inevitable development of mannerisms or tricks. For example:

"Sarah had three favorite styles of delivery, each of which became a trick. First, there was a rhythmical chant, or intoning, a melody of 'linked sweetness long drawn out.' This was delightful when she played *Phèdre* or *Andromaque;* it was the very delivery for the smooth, sweet verse of Racine; delightful, again, when she played the *Queen* in 'Ruy Blas.' By the time she had got to 'Théodora' it had become burlesque. Second, there was the metallic hammering out of her words, the most notable use of staccato I think the stage has ever heard. Of this the great instance was the passage in Act III of 'La Dame aux Camélias', in which *Marguerite* describes to *Armand* the seamy side of her life: the passage ending with '*ruine, honte, mensonge*.' (I can hear those three words ringing out, as I write, like the strokes of a bell.) Well, this beautiful grace of elocution became in time an obviously calculated 'effect,' too, a mere trick. Third, there was her rapid patter. The words tumbled out, one after the other, at such a helter-skelter pace that one was simply left to gather their sense from the context or the accompanying gesture. This went very well in the earlier acts of 'Frou-Frou,' say, where, moreover, it was artistically right because it illustrated the character. But when you heard the same trick in the first act of 'La Tosca,' it seemed to you merely irritating gabble.

"When at last Sarah got away from the idol-woman, she made her greatest success in what our forefathers called a 'breeches part,' the hero of Rostand's 'L'Aiglon.' That was a notable achievement for a woman already over sixty. Since she lost her leg, the only part I have seen her play was the eponymous hero of 'Daniel,' and that was wonderful, too, tho more wonderful still was the intense emotion of the whole house while waiting for the curtain to go up on the great actress, who, for the majority, must have been merely a name.

"I have spoken of her caprices, but really only by hearsay, because they were a part of the famous 'legend.' It is, however, a duty to speak of people as one finds them, and I am bound to say that Madame Bernhardt (one naturally goes back to that, when one is speaking of the woman in private life), as I knew her off the stage, showed no caprice. She struck me as a sensible, shrewd, kind-hearted woman, with a keen sense of humor, and modest, for all her fame."

A DOLLAR THEATER—Do New Yorkers prefer to pay high, no matter whether they can afford it or not? Mr. Channing Pollock is going to try them out again, this time with a "dollar theater," and he encounters some skepticism and much praise like this from Burns Mantle in the New York *Daily News:*

SABRE HOME FROM THE WAR

Finds an admiring audience in *High Jinks* and *Low Jinks*, and with the addition also of the unfortunate *Effie*.

"Make no mistake about that Pollock boy—or his dollar theater. He's just as likely to go through with it as not. And make it pay, even without a subsidy.

"Give Pollock $10,000 a week—he can get that if the plays draw and both the lower floor and balcony are scaled at a dollar—give him ten thousand a week and he will build such a success out of the dollar theater as the town has never seen. Providing he is willing to give his own time and all his energy to the job.

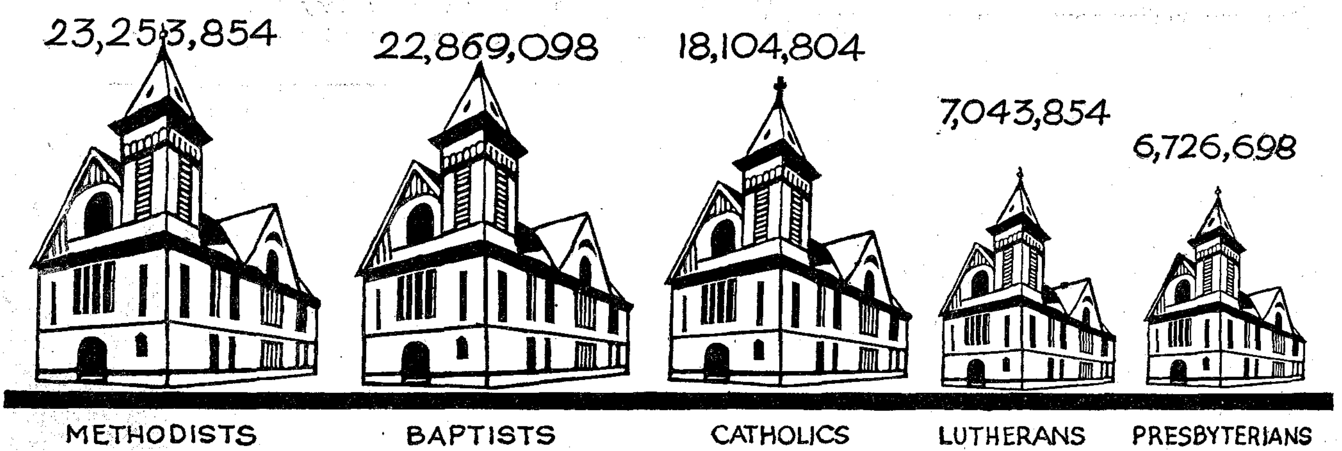
"Aye, there's the rub.

"But how about the snobs? The stuffed shirts and the married manicures? Remember, Al Woods tried to establish a cheap theater with an expensive cast ten years ago, and nobody came. Remember, Arthur Hopkins fought both a high rate and the speculators with 'The Gypsy Trail' and got no support at all. Remember, 'Morphia' at $2 languished, while 'Morphia' at $2.50 is prospering.

"They were no more than half-measure reforms. The dollar-theater idea swings wide enough to these to whip the snobs and the others. It is cheap enough and honest enough to become a fad—like Mr. Childs's restaurants—and gather in the society folks themselves.

"As between the two-dollar theater and the three-dollar theater there is comparatively little choice. The young man with social ambitions had rather pay the extra two than be thought cheap. But between the three-dollar and the one-dollar theater there is a gulf which, so far as pretexts are concerned, is bridgeless."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



THE FIVE RELIGIOUS BODIES HAVING THE LARGEST "CONSTITUENCIES."

According to the statistician of the Federal Council of Churches. The Catholic Directory places the number of Catholics at 18,260,793.

THE CHURCHES' BIG ADVANCE

GLOOMY PROCLAMATIONS that this is a godless age and that only a fitful ember of hope remains are not borne out by the report of Dr. E. O. Watson, which informs us that religious bodies in America made their greatest growth last year. "Those who suppose that religion has lost its force," remarks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* in a review of the latest religious statistics, "are deluding themselves. Ministers of religion to-day have better opportunities than they have ever been confronted with before." The increase in membership of all religious bodies over that of 1921, according to the compilation of Dr. Watson, statistician of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, is 1,220,428, approximately 50 per cent. greater than the average for the preceding five years, bringing the present membership up to 47,461,558. There was a gain of 9,591 congregations and of 15,252 ministers, the present totals being, respectively, 243,590 and 214,583. According to these figures, it is pointed out, on each day in 1922 an average of 3,345 persons joined the various religious bodies, 42 ministers were ordained or licensed, and 26 congregations were organized. The shortage in clergy, we are told, is not as great as the fact that there are 29,007 more congregations than ministers would indicate. Many pastors, especially in rural districts, have charge of two or more congregations, and, in addition, a number of missions and rural churches are served by laymen. Owing to different methods adopted by the various bodies in computing their membership, says the report, it is difficult to make comparisons. The Catholic Church is credited with a membership of 18,104,804 (155,989 less than the statistics of the Catholic Directory), which includes estimated church population and all baptized persons. Evangelical Protestant churches, counting communicants only, show a membership of 27,454,080. The thirty bodies related to the Federal Council of Churches report a total membership of 20,722,042 persons. They have 149,436 congregations served by 119,077 ministers. Their gain in membership over the preceding year is 669,261, and they have a present "constituency" of 58,021,438.

The total "religious constituency" of the country—constituency being defined "to mean all baptized persons, all adherents and all those who in the supreme test of life or death turn to a particular communion"—is placed at 98,878,367 persons. When the figures of the various churches are placed on a comparable basis, through "methods agreed upon by church and government officials," the constituency of the greater bodies is reported as follows:

Protestant	78,113,481
Catholic	18,104,804
Jews	1,600,000
Latter Day Saints (Mormons)	604,082
Eastern Orthodox (Greek and Russian)	456,054

The Jewish figures, we are told, are the same as those used last year. They are computed on a different basis from the various Christian bodies because of their great variation in methods of counting membership. It is pointed out that the Jewish authorities estimate the Jewish population of the United States at more than 3,300,000.

Tho some of the larger bodies have not reported on their expenditures, the figures already in hand, according to the report, show that the churches raised $16,628,894 more than last year. The total reported to date for the year is $505,052,978. As to the growth of the Church, the report goes on:

> "The great increase in membership is due largely to the gains of the Roman Catholic Church, which shows an increase of 219,158; the Methodist Episcopal Church, 122,975; the Southern Baptist Convention, 97,116, and the National Baptist Convention (Negro), 74,570. The Methodist churches have the largest constituency in the country, their figures showing 23,253,854. The Baptists form the second largest group and are pressing the Methodists closely with a constituency of 22,869,098 persons. The Roman Catholics are third, with 18,104,804 persons. The Lutherans make up the fourth body with 7,043,854 constituency, and the Presbyterians are fifth with 6,726,698 constituency.
>
> "Probably the most remarkable gain of the year is that of the Eastern Orthodox churches, which show a 10 per cent. increase, jumping from 411,054 to 456,054 members. This is apparently due to the fact that the Greek Orthodox Church is more effectively organized and is reaching the Greek immigrants in America. The Methodist Protestant Church turned a loss during the preceding five years into an increase of 8,000 members. While the Disciples of Christ and the Congregational Churches both had a reduction in the number of congregations, they gained

> respectively 8,826 and 19,046 members. The Episcopalians doubled their increase of the preceding year, making a gain of 36,818. The Unitarians show a gain of 4,624, which is not quite 4 per cent. This brings their total membership to 108,560.
>
> The Christian Science Church reports 1,799 congregations and 3,598 readers, but gives no figures as to membership. The statistics of the Adventists' bodies indicate a loss of 2,567 members, their present membership being 133,666, against 136,233 reported last year. The Latter Day Saints (Mormons) show a constituency gain of 16,164."

The last available figures regarding membership of the larger churches and their gains or losses during the year, as reported by Dr. Watson, are.

> "Adventist, 133,666, loss 2,567; Northern Baptist Convention, 1,274,250, gain 13,843; Southern Baptist Convention, 3 374,165, gain 97,116; National Baptist Convention (colored), 3,253,733, gain 74,570; other Baptist bodies, 265,387, loss 655; Brethren (German Baptist Dunkers), 136,432, gain 2,322; Christian Church (General Christian Convention), 94,153, loss 2,931; Church of the Nazarene, 47,942 (no gain indicated); Swedenborgian bodies, 7,066, gain 776.
>
> "Congregational Churches, 938,271, gain 19,046; Disciples of Christ, 1,218,849, gain 8,826; Eastern Orthodox Churches, 456,054, gain 45,000; Evangelical Church (merger of Evangelical Association and United Evangelical Church), 259,417, gain 9,321; Evangelical Synod of North America, 317,986, gain 43,126; Evangelical Associations, 15,708, gain 188; Friends, 106,548, gain 930; Latter Day Saints (Mormons), 604,082, gain 16,164; Lutherans, 2,515,662, gain 49,017.
>
> "Mennonite bodies, 91,603, gain 321; Methodist Episcopal Church, 4,279,586, gain 122,975; Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 2,405,257, gain 59,190; Methodist Protestant Church, 186,275, gain 8,000; other white Methodist bodies, 85,295, gain 109; African Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), 551,766; African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (colored), 412,328; Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, 366,315; Moravian bodies, 32,820, gain 597.
>
> "Presbyterian Church United States of America (North), 1,722,254, gain 34,557; Presbyterian Church United States (South), 411,854, gain 14,796; other Presbyterian bodies, 268,284, gain 3,210; Protestant Episcopal Church, 1,118,396, gain 36,818; Reformed bodies, 525,161, gain 14,256; Roman Catholic Church, 18,104,804, gain 219,158; Salvation Army, 52,291, gain 6,242; Unitarians, 108,560, gain 4,624; United Brethren bodies, 390,472, gain 7,143; Universalists, 58,566."

These figures "afford ample proof of the fact that the churches of this land are not going backward, not losing their hold on the people," observes the Rochester *Herald*. "They are not only increasing in membership, but are exercising a stronger and a better influence in every American community." Certainly, says the Columbus *Dispatch*, "it can not be said that we are characteristically an anti-religious or even a non-religious people." Many other papers agree with the Cleveland *Times and Commerical* that "the statistics furnish a convincing answer to those who have contended that the world was growing more sinful. It is the kind of answer that increases faith in America and the future of religious work." In total figures, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "is to be seen the same movement, now of greater proportions, which has always impelled men toward something of a spiritual nature, however differently conceived, that was elevated above their common lives, and which has to some extent guided and controlled the actions of even the most ignorant. It rises higher than the difference of creeds, tho through these it may be sought, and it does not change greatly with social and industrial changes." Yet, points out the Detroit *Free Press*, while figures do not lie, and while the latest religious statistics indicate a condition of aggressiveness among the religious bodies in America, they do not necessarily tell the whole story. In the present instance "they are impotent to reflect the entire situation." There are other matters which must be taken into account before it is possible to arrive at any precise idea of the status of the churches as a moving force in American life:

> "What sort of religion do they teach, not what creed necessarily, but how stalwart is their attitude? Do they make their appeals with shows and movies and with concessions to the jazz tendencies of the moment, or do they get down to fundamentals of life and death and conduct? Do they entertain or do they lead? Are they mere counter-attractions maintained to keep people from the lure of mundane temptation; or are they influences that make their adherents strong to resist and combat the things they look upon as evil? What are the predominant tendencies of the religious bodies in this general regard? In short, to what extent are the churches of America vital? Until that question is answered authoritatively, it is not going to be possible to tell just how significant of their strength and value the statistical report may be."

SHALL WE LET EUROPE SLIDE TO RUIN?

AMERICA AS THE PILATE among the nations, washing her hands of Europe's blood and looking without concern on the crucifixion of civilization, is the extreme picture painted by some who are crying for the entry of the United States into some cooperative scheme to settle the outstanding problems which are threatening to embroil the world in another and worse holocaust of war. The picture may be overdrawn so far as it presents the attitude of the United States toward the rest of the world, but its lesson, we are told, is none the less true. A "great push for peace" is under way, and some millions of Americans are being asked to shove the United States into line. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America recently issued an appeal that America adopt a policy of cooperation and take the initiative in calling an international conference to consider the whole economic and political situation in Europe, which is sent to 150,000 Protestant churches representing an adult membership estimated at 25,000,000 people. Copies were sent to President Harding and Secretary Hughes. President Harding himself is preparing, according to reports, to tour the country in behalf of his recommendation that the United States join, with certain reservations, the World Court at The Hague, and Lord Robert Cecil, famous British statesman and England's chief advocate of the League of Nations, is now visiting America to inform us as to the League's accomplishments and to interest us in its purposes. The question, therefore, has become one of the momentous topics of the day.

Aroused by what it believes to be a world drift to war, economic ruin and moral disaster that may possibly cause the eclipse of civilization for centuries, the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of Churches calls on the United States to adopt a policy of cooperation in cooling Europe's caldron and to put more weight into our helping hand. The resolutions, in abbreviated form, are as follows:

> "*First.* We believe that the United States should accept its full share of responsibility for bringing about an effective settlement of international problems. *There are those who think the Government has a mandate from the people to pursue a policy of aloofness.* We do not thus understand the situation. The churches have declared, and must declare again, their conviction that generous cooperation among the nations is absolutely necessary to cope with the present hunger, strife, uncertainty and despair of the world. The participation of the United States is indispensable to successful cooperation. . . .
>
> "*Second.* We believe that the United States should take the initiative in calling an international conference to consider the whole economic and political situation in Europe, including reparations, debts, and armaments, in the endeavor to accomplish in Europe a result comparable to that which was achieved by the Four-Power Pact in the Far East. . . . We are convinced that a sacrificial spirit on our part would evoke a willingness in other nations also to make the adjustments that may be needed. Our plans for reconstruction should include not only our allies but our former enemies."

The longing for peace is well-nigh universal among the rank and file of the people of all countries, comments *The Lutheran*. Taking note that the World Alliance for International Friendship is also putting forth an effort that "the hand of the wrath of man may be stayed," *The Lutheran* tells us that the heathen world is beholding what contradicts everything Christ by His death and resurrection came to bring into the world. "The cold fact is that all the Christian teaching and preaching has been powerless to influence governments and ennoble their policies to any appreciable extent. . . governments that now stand aloof, our own among them, were ready enough to plunge into the war; but now, like Pilate, they wash their hands and do nothing to bring back peace." No help, we are told, is to be looked for at the capitals of nations. We must "let the prayers of the Church ascend to the throne where alone is to be found the eye that can pity and the arm that can be stretched forth to save." Those who are eager for America to take up her "rightful responsibilities," says the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), can do much by supporting the proposals of the President and Secretary Hughes with regard to the World Court. It is not a long step, we are told; but it is an advance. "It will be the fault of such citizens as we, who go to church and read our Bibles, if this measure is rejected by our Senatorial representatives."

Turning to the secular papers, we find the Houston *Chronicle* saying that the Federal Council's appeal "deserves to be carefully considered by every citizen." And while it comes from the Church, it does not "even approximate to an effort on the part of the Church to intrude into the jurisdiction of the Government."

QUO VADIS?

By Myles E. Connolly

Fare not abroad, O Soul, to win
Man's friendly smile or favoring nod;
Be still, be strong, and seek within
The Comradeship of God.

Beyond is not the journey's end,
The fool goes wayfaring apart,
And even as he goes His Friend
Is knocking at His Heart.

—*America* (New York).

> "It is based wholly on moral grounds. It lifts the question to a plane to which politicians have never reached. It was inspired by a fear, not without reason, that, as is admirably stated, the world is drifting toward war, economic and moral disaster that may possibly cause the eclipse of civilization for centuries.
>
> "With such apprehension pressing on their minds, the leaders of religious thought in America have put forth the message in obedience to their convictions of duty."

The Church has acted, as it was expected to act, in the interests of world peace, observes the Dayton *News*. Through this appeal "it seeks concord among nations and concert of right thinking. It has no purse of gold to use in spreading its propaganda to every corner of the earth, but it is pursuing a course which is calculated in its modest way to be effective in the interest of the ends sought." The purpose of the appeal is excellent, agrees the Brooklyn *Eagle*, advising that if the Council wishes the appeal to become effective it should move to secure quick action by the churches. As matters stand,

> "Evidence that there is a large church vote in favor of our taking hold to help straighten out the world tangle would strengthen President Harding's hands and would counterbalance the efforts to pull him back. But that evidence is not supplied by able resolutions drawn and approved by a few church leaders. What the politicians want to know is whether there is a church vote behind them on this issue, and that evidence must come from the action of individual churches. If there is any effort to secure such expression from individual churches, it has not produced results calculated to impress hard-hearted politicians. They respect the church vote, but they are from Missouri and want to know which way it is going."

CONTROVERSY AS A HEALTHY SIGN

THIS POTHER OVER RELIGION, this examination of the foundations of belief, this confusing argument from the pulpit—echoed on every corner on every Main Street in the land—what is it but a healthy sign, what but the first glowing hints of the revival which the prophets promised us would dawn after the long night of war? Some of us are chronically pessimistic, but the army of optimists, we are bravely assured, is growing, and their herald voices are awakening us from a long sleep. On every hand may be noted a movement of life in the Church, says the Omaha *Bee*, brought into the argument by the contention of a writer that the Christian religion has lost its hold on the intellectual life of the land. "Creeds are still held to, and perhaps always will be, for men have ever divided in opinions and beliefs; but the fundamentals are being brought to the fore, and the preachers are talking to the public, even as Paul talked to the cultured Athenians, who, he said, were too superstitious." Aye, continues *The Bee:*

> "God's truth is being sought for, and is being taught from the pulpits of the land to-day as it has not been for a long time. Men are looking for this truth, seeking it earnestly and devoutly, and while this goes on religion will not lose its hold on the life of the nation. Just as all men vary in physical attributes, so they differ in mental qualities, and this must ever breed a variation of views as to certain facts of religious belief, but while men can unite on the central fact, that of God, religion will remain a vital force."

Marking the disputes which have recently been accelerated by several of our denominational leaders so that they are heard in kitchen and drawing-room, in day coach and Pullman, the Manchester *Union* asks how such a thing could be possible if our whole people had become hardened by materialism and immune to the appeals of religion. Believing that evidence of a fairly intense interest in the deeper things is furnished forth by this broadening range of religious controversy, the *Union* says:

> "We look for much more good than evil from this stimulating series of controversies. Some evil there is, for while we no longer burn men and women at the stake, some of us are still sufficiently intolerant to hound men out of professorial positions, and this is being done. But over against this may be placed, in all probability, the good of wide-spread reexamination of belief. Given any tendency at all to 'think on these things,' and religious leaders matching opinions and wits in public, who will not ask, 'What do I deeply and truly believe?' and 'Why do I believe it?' These are vital questions for any one whose personal philosophy is optimistic, for one who believes that life is significant for the individual soul. They start one off on long intellectual and spiritual quests. They make for the unfettering of mind.
>
> "Well, this is hardly the form we expected in the war days the predictable religious awakening to take, but we are inclined to think that it is the fulfilment of the expectation, nevertheless. For a time it looked as if a pathetic revival of interest in spiritism would exhaust the spirit of religious inquiry aroused by the conflict, but that was little more than an eddy, not altogether unlike the no less pathetic surging of intellectually helpless people around Dr. Coué—intellectually helpless because all he would have them do is to believe and say certain things, and they can not get themselves into the attitude to do so under their own intellectual steam. But neither of these manifestations is at all commensurable with or even like the genuine current of inquiry reflected by the religious controversies in high places and rapidly spreading into the pulpits of most denominations. There is a real religious revival afoot, intellectual rather than emotional, aimed at the examination of the foundations of belief. And this, let us repeat, at a time when we are being accused of abandoning ourselves utterly to selfish materialism."

Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
Allentown—907 Hamilton St.
Asheville—Pollock's
Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (Shelburne)
Augusta, Me.—Quality Shoe Store, 234 Water St.
Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Baltimore—325 North Charles St.
Bangor—John Conners Shoe Co.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Berkeley—The Booterie
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.
Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—639 Main St.
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard Co.
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Canton, O.—H. M. Horton Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
Chicago—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502)
1059 Leland (near Broadway)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid Ave.
Colorado Springs—*Wulff Shoe Co.*
Columbus, Ga.—Johnson Cook Shoe Co.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St (at 3rd)
Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Decatur—Raupp & Son
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—41 E. Adams Ave.
Dubuque—J. F. Stampfer Co.
El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fort Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
Fort Worth—Washer Bros.
Galveston—Clark W. Thompson Co.
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (Second floor)
Hartford—86 Pratt St.
Haverhill—McGregor's, 21 Washington Sq.
Hot Springs, Ark.—*Rosenthal's*
Houston—306 Queen Theatre Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
Jackson, Mich.—Palmer Co.
Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Johnstown, Pa.—Zang's
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
Long Beach, Calif.—Farmers' Bank, 3rd and Pine
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—The Dannenberg Co.
Madison—Family Shoe Store
Mansfield—*Brownell Shoe Co*
Memphis—28 No. Second St.
Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South
Missoula—Missoula Mercantile Co.
Mobile—Level Best Shoe Store
Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (2nd floor)
New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Castle, Pa.—229 E. Washington St.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Public Library
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
Oklahoma City—The Boot Shop
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Pasadena—378 E. Colorado St.
Passaic—37 Lexington Ave.
Paterson—*10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)*
Peoria—Lehmann Bldg. (Room 203)
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Roanoke—I. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester—148 East Ave.
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)
St. Paul—*43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)*
St. Petersburg—Schutz
Sacramento—208 Ochsner Bldg., K near 7th
Saginaw—Goeschel-Kuiper Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. (Arcade)
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Springfield, O.—Edw. Wren Co.
Stockton—Dunne's Shoe Store, 330 E. Main
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Trust Bldg.
Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Topeka—The Pelletier Co.
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—35 Third St. (2nd floor)
Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
Utica—Room 104 Foster Bldg. (2nd floor)
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Washington—1319 F Street
Waterbury—Howland Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
Wichita—Rorabaugh's
Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murray
Wilkinsburg—Anderson's, 918 Wood St.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
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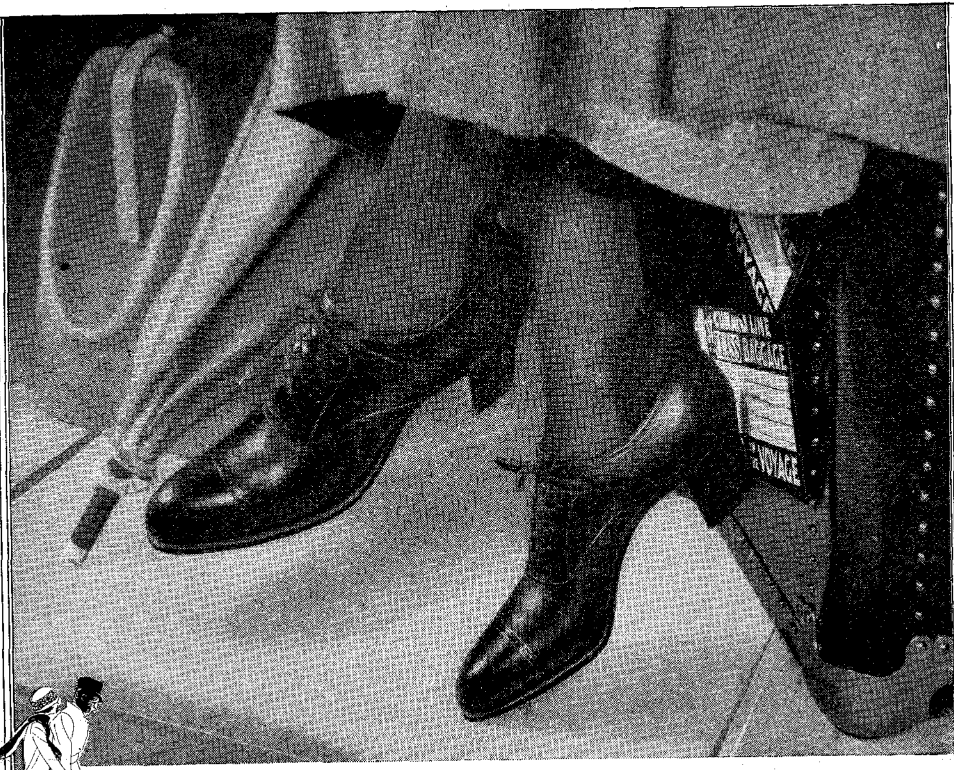
Agencies in 275 other cities



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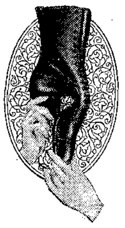
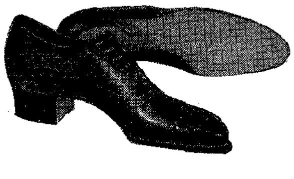
When summer days test the feet you will find welcome relief in Cantilevers. In these shoes your feet never become swollen because of restricted circulation, and you do not feel the usual warm weather foot discomfort. The natural lines and flexible shank of the Cantilever Shoe give you wonderful comfort and ease, which is the result of co-operation with Nature. The flexible shank supports the flexible arch of your foot and likewise allows the muscles of the foot freedom to exercise and grow strong.



Ample toe room and the low, medium, or Cuban heel contribute further to the comfort of the Cantilever Shoe. The materials are soft and light in weight. And the season's style trend conforms to the lines of the Cantilever Shoe.

To supply the constantly growing number of discriminating women who prefer the Cantilever Shoe, there is a store in nearly every city in the United States, but only one store to a city except in New York and Chicago.

If you do not find a dealer near you listed in the partial list at the left, write to the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Company, 1 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. They will send you the name and address of the nearest dealer, and a copy of their new booklet about feet and shoes.



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Cantilever Shoe

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE romance of aviation has not been so widely sung but that lines like the following can give something of the thrill of the flight to those earthbound of us who never hope to ascend. We also see in this poem in *The Nation* (New York) that the romance is two-thirds, perhaps, in the idea:

FORMATION

By Frank Ernest Hill

I

Below they watch us winging mile on mile,
Five golden birds that purr against the sky,
Keeping their course in a slow, obdurate file,
Flying as swift, unhasting seconds fly.
Here there is thunder of the engine calling
  And wind against my lips,
An earth below that blurs and slants and slips,
And Number Two be ore me—soaring, falling.

II

The captain said before we made a start:
  "Fly a good hangar's length apart,
  And keep your throttle low;
Don't jazz it—ease it out to go ahead,
  And ease it back for slow."
And Number Two scowled, "You fly Three?
Well, watch your step; don't pile on top of me."

III

We have been swimming space for half an hour,
Torn loose, save for ourselves, from everything;
Edges of towns have slid beneath my wing
And clouds have marched beside it. Birds shoot by
  Like stones sent from a sling.
  I could not tell now where we fly,
  Or guess how high.
Torn loose, save for ourselves, from everything . . .
About my ears the motor pounds and raves;
Before me Number Two ascends and falls
  As tho on house-high waves;
  He mounts and falls upon the wind,
Now leaves me speedless, now comes eddying back,
  Until I feel the air his wings have thinned,
  Disturbed and slack,
  And poise above him, sinking, sinking,
Watching his tail-wires whip, his rudder wave,
And smile a frozen, fear-edged smile with thinking
How we could meet next moment in one grave.

IV

Torn loose, save for ourselves, from everything . . .
The slow wing dips, it pivots for a turn,
Roads, rivers, acres, roofs go flicking past—
Idle as spinning wheel-spokes and as fast
Under the yellow plane they charge and churn.

V

  The clouds go by white, slow, and dour,
  The wind sings at my lips,
  The earth beneath me blurs and slants and slips,
And all around the engine shakes its power.
And we are not the golden birds men see
  Winging in obdurate file—
Behind his goggles, mile on rushing mile,
Each in his windy cockpit watches fearfully;
Each pair of eyes on Two or Three or Four,
Each ear strained taut to hear the motor's hum,
And none remembers now the way that he has come;
But we have flown through height and wind and roar
Free of dead life—we shall not be again
Whatever we may seem—gray ghosts of men
Sucked cold of fire by stone and steel and clay;
For we have swum the waves of upper day,
  And watched the thousand-handed world below
  Sinking wind-shaken, broad and slow
  Down the deep wells of light,
  And wondered at its vague green floor,
  And marked no stir and heard no roar,
  And smiled at power we feared before
We rode this way of madness and new sight.

THE deep disillusion of the time finds expression in much contemporary English verse. Two from the London *Spectator* published in recent issues seem to convey this hopelessness over the failure of hope.

A DEAD WARRIOR

By Laurence Housman

Here sown to dust lies one that drave
  The furrow through his heart;
Now, of the fields he died to save
  His own dust forms a part.

Where went the tramp of martial feet,
  The blare of trumpets loud,
Comes silence with their winding-sheet,
  And shadow with her shroud.

His mind no longer counsel takes,
  No sword his hand need draw,
Across whose borders peace now makes
  Inviolable law.

So, with distraction round him stilled,
  Now let him be content!
And time from age to age shall build
  His standing monument.

Not here, where strife, and greed, and lust
  Grind up the bones of men;
But in that safe and secret dust
  Which shall not rise again.

THE UNEMPLOYED

By Katharine Tynan

The dead men to the living call:
  Brothers of old, how goes the day?
Is there ripe fruit on the Southern wall
  Rich with our blood that rot in clay?

Brothers of the great brotherhood
  Do they fling roses for your feet?
The living heard them where they stood
  Idle, or trudged the pitiless street.

Hopeless, unwanted. Brothers of old
  How go the song, the dance, the mirth?
So you are warm, we are not cold
  Lapped in impenetrable earth.

The victors stand in the market-place
  And no man gives them wine or bread:
Would that we too had won that race
  And earned the clay-cold rest! they said.

But to be dead, to lie alone!
  They answered: it is well: go sleep,
Never to know what we have known:
  With dreams to keep: with dreams to keep.

MR. HEYWOOD BROUN'S personal column in the New York *World* recently contained, at a brief interval of time, two specimens of free verse, one a question, the other an answer. Kansas may be an arid State to some, but there are others who become poets there. We quote Mr. Broun's introductory note:

"Murdock Pemberton, the poet laureate of the Hippodrome, has furnished publicity about others so frequently that we trust he will have no objection to our printing this free verse letter from a train in Kansas, even tho it happens to be adrest to him and called

"A PERSONAL"

By Ruth Hale

Dear Murdock, how could a poet
Come out of Kansas?
All day I've watched this flat ignoble country
Meaching and creeping outside my window
And there's not a foot of it anywhere
That you could tell from any other foot
Except that a few poor shacks
Have humped themselves together into
What the maps call towns.
Eyes have to be educated.
The eye that looks at nothing might as well be blind.
Something must thrust up before seeing's even seeing,
Let alone believing.
For all I know to the contrary I may be
Right this minute looking straight up into Nebraska.
Kansas isn't stopping me.
But I'm not getting any real good out of
Nebraska at this distance,
So both ways I lose.
How can a poet come out of Kansas?
I just saw your home town
And a front yard that might well have been yours
And probably was.
When you first walked around in it
And gazed and pondered
I would think you must have said
In one of those flares of divination
That children use for thoughts:
"The Earth must know its business;
It's pretty old and it's pretty big
And it's found out
That the way to get on is to slick right down
And lie right flat
And never bother anybody."
What led you out of all that, Murdock,
And into poetry?
Was it the windmills?

"TO RUTH HALE—AN ANSWER"

By Jonah of Kansas

You wanted to know how a poet
Could come out of Kansas.
Perhaps this is the answer.

Out there in those queer places,
Called towns on the map,
Where everything is flat,
And there are no forests, no rivers, no brooks, no sea. . . .
There are children and books.

In the hot afternoons,
When one can't play outside,
One sits inside and reads.
In the bitter winters,
When the winds scream and the snow flies,
One sits indoors and reads,
Reads of things called forests, of brooks, of mighty rivers,
Of mountains. . . . Of the sea.

And in the mild mornings,
In thousand-acre back yards,
White magic is made.

Clumps of prairie grass tied to kindling
Become a mighty forest
A stolen tin of water,
Poured over a pebbly bottom made of old buttons,
Becomes a chattering brook;
And on clear nights
Young adorers watch the procession
On God's Great White Way.
The dim prairie becomes a mysterious sea,
On which sails a full-rigged schooner
With four masts,
And every sail unfurled.
The captain is on the deck. . . .
And the schooner is a corn-crib.

Sometimes children come out of Kansas.
And when they see white birches
Whispering together on the edge of a wood,
Or see monstrous pines
Humming away to rock-bound shores
Where the sea sings the alto,
Or see a mountain brook
Racing through a ravine
Where gay colored stones show at the bottom—

Always these Kansans cry softly in their hearts.
Sometimes they speak,
But sometimes—they sing.

Type 61 Cadillac
Has Grown Even Greater

At its introduction, Type 61 was regarded as the greatest Cadillac ever produced and, indeed, as the criterion of fine car manufacture the world over.

Month by month, new features and refinements have been added as Cadillac engineers and craftsmen have worked to bring Type 61 even nearer to perfection.

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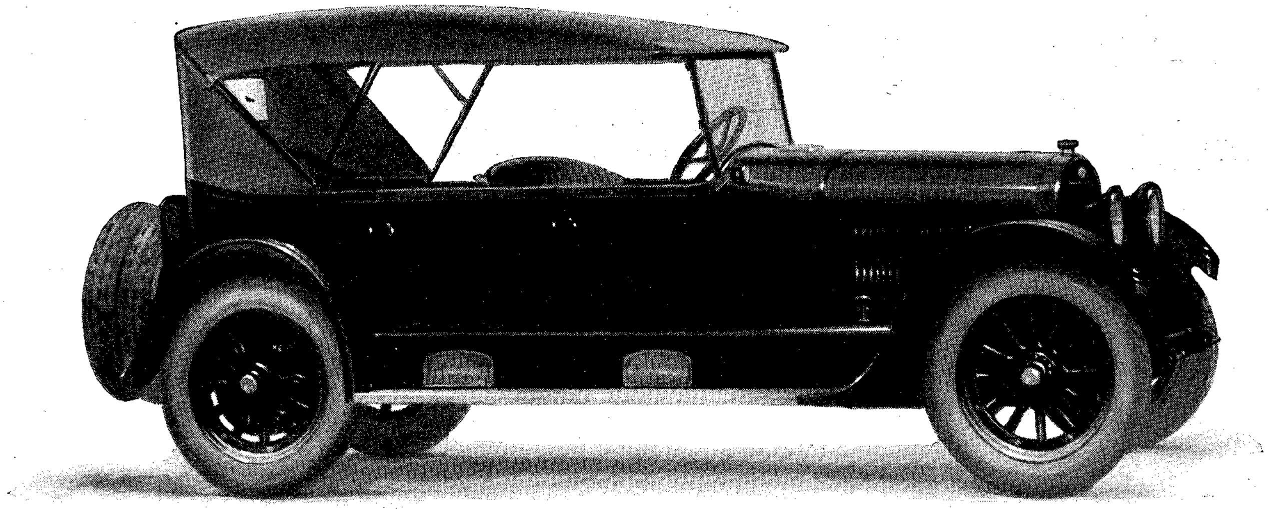
Type 61 today is even finer, even more dependable and desirable, more representative in every way of Cadillac craftsmanship at its highest pitch.

Definitely proving this advanced quality and splendidly rewarding it, is the fact that in the past few months demand for Type 61 with its V-Type eight cylinder engine has reached its greatest magnitude and far exceeds the demand for any previous Cadillac.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

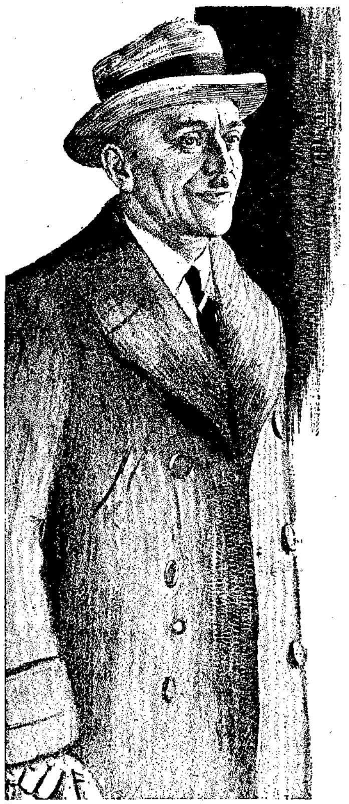


Type 61 Phaeton $2885

STANDARD · OF · THE · WORLD
CADILLAC

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

SOME BRIGHT RED COMMUNISTS—AND SPY "K-97"



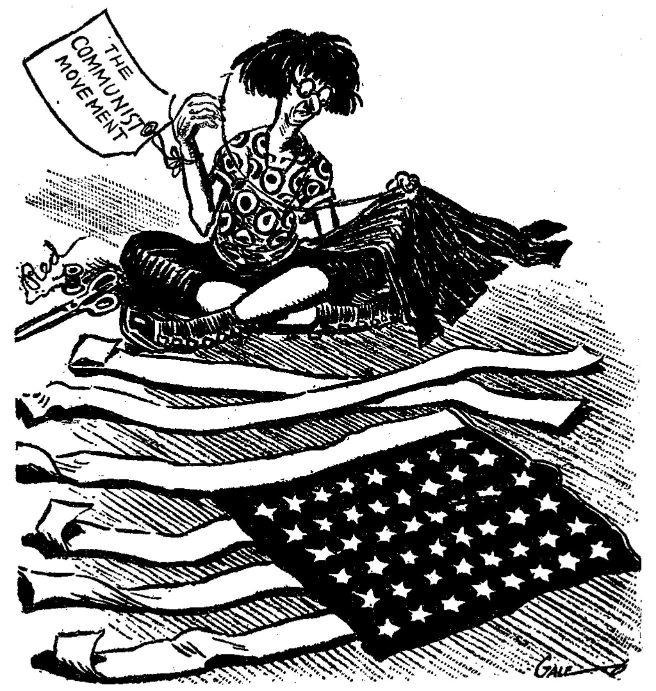
From a drawing by Marcus in the New York "Times."

A TRACKER OF "REDS."

He is "K-97," a government spy, who found out more Communist secrets than were known to any but a few of the very "reddest" members.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of the United States held a meeting out in a Michigan forest, a secret meeting, at which there was much lurid conversation, said to have been imported directly from Messrs. Lenin and Trotzky of Moscow. It happened that a Secret Service man of the United States Government was present, and therefrom came much trouble for the radicals of reddest hue there assembled. The matter as to whether these would-be introducers of Bolshevism into America constitute a real danger to our Government, or are rather to be classed as a source of innocent merriment, is still being fought out in the courts of St. Joseph, Michigan, but in the meantime the story of "K-97," the government spy, is having its day in the press.

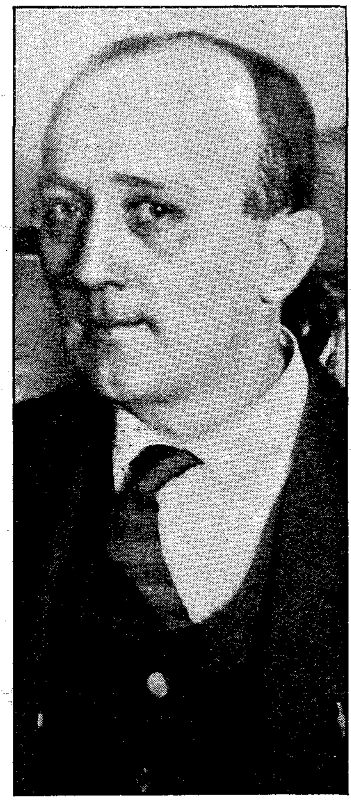
The spy, whose real name is Francis Morrow, succeeded in joining the Communist party, attended its underground conventions, and "learned its innermost secrets," to such good effect, that, as the Socialist New York *Call* remarks, "no one in the midnight gatherings could tell the difference between the government agent and the Communist." *The Call,* whose radicalism does not include the advocacy of violence, calls the Communist party "the lunatic fringe of the Labor movement," and observes that Morrow has made even larger fools of the "bright reds" than they were naturally. Just how he did it is told by a writer in the New York *Times,* who presents a report gathered from testimony given at the trial of the Communist, Foster, and from interviews with government agents who were charged with the investigation. Early in 1920, begins this record:



From the Los Angeles "Times."

"BETSKI ROSSOVITCH" ON THE JOB.

She is making a new flag, of a somewhat lurid hue, by discarding everything but the red stripes of the old one. This seems to be one Russian idea that has not "caught on" well in America.



A CAPTURED "RED."

William Z. Foster, lately tried in Michigan on charges of criminal syndicalism, knew "K-97" as "Comrade Day," fellow Communist.

There joined the Department of Justice one Francis Morrow, a little middle-aged man, with graying hair and sharp features, an alert, nervous manner, ferret-like eyes, and a mind of remarkable quickness. He had been a shipyard worker at Camden, New Jersey, married, with two children.

He was named "K-97" and assigned the job of keeping in touch with the radicals. He had belonged to the Socialist party and before long an organizer for the Communist party invited him to join the radical ranks. Thus, as Francis Morrow, shipyard worker, Socialist and revolutionist, "K-97" became a member of the Communist party of Philadelphia.

About this time the situation among the radicals had reached a stage which the Government considered dangerous. Left-wing Socialists, bolting the Socialist party, had organized the Communist party of America and the Communist Labor party. At public conventions in Chicago, Department of Justice agents had heard radical agitators, alien and American alike, demanding the overthrow of the Government by force and the establishment of a Soviet Government. Then had come the so-called Palmer Red raids, the deportation of alien Communists and the surveillance of radicals throughout the country.

The combined onslaught of Federal and State Governments compelled the Communists to abandon their open agitation and brought about a secret organization. A complete, highly organized and thoroughly tested machinery for secret action was imported from Moscow. How efficient was this system is shown by the fact that the Department of Justice knew in the spring of 1920 that the Reds were carrying on illegal activities, but was unable to bring them to the surface and break up their organization until more than two years later.

The first secret Communist convention in the United States, says the writer, was held in the spring of 1920. At that time:

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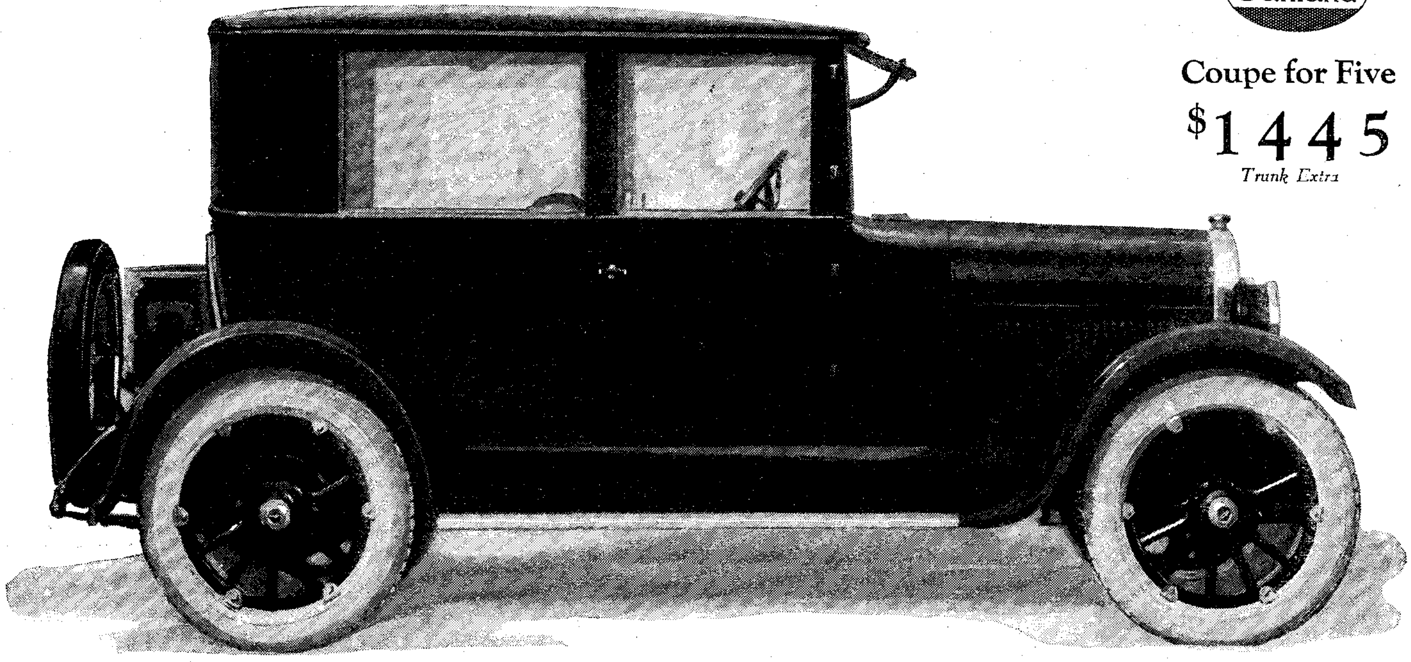

Choose A Closed Car As You Would Your Home

Pictured here is Oakland's Coupe for Five. Roomy as many sedans—easy to handle as a roadster—this Oakland model provides unequalled comfort and convenience for the owner who prefers a Coupe but occasionally needs accommodations for five passengers.

Oakland builds this closed car with the same care, the same pride, the same watchful and constant supervision that you would employ in building a home.

It combines a chassis of proved mechanical excellence (see "Mileage-Basis Plan") with one of the finest of Fisher-built bodies! The interior is cozy, compact and yet very commodious. Worthy of particular note are the deep-cushioned Pullman seats. The rear seat will remind you of a luxurious davenport. Beautiful plush mohair upholstering is used throughout.

Unusually wide windows, affording unobstructed vision, are mechanically raised and lowered. You can dim the lights and operate the gas, spark and horn without removing either hand from the steering wheel. Nickel trunk bars, visor, dome light, rear view mirror, silver-faced instruments on walnut instrument board—these are but a few of the many details contributing to this Coupe's beauty and utility.

See this Oakland model at your dealer's today. Convince yourself of its superior worth.

Then, for your own protection, reserve your car for prompt delivery just when you want it and at the present low prices.

The "Mileage-Basis Plan"

Main Bearings—40,000 miles or more without attention.
Valves—15,000 miles or more without need of grinding.
Connecting Rods—40,000 miles or more without attention.
Cylinders, Pistons, Rings—Guaranteed in writing 15,000 miles.
Gas Mileage—20 to 25 miles per gallon.
Tires—15,000 to 25,000 miles per set.
Transmission, Axles, and Major Parts—Life of the car.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN
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Touring Car . .	$995	Sport Roadster .	$1145	Coupe for Two	$1185
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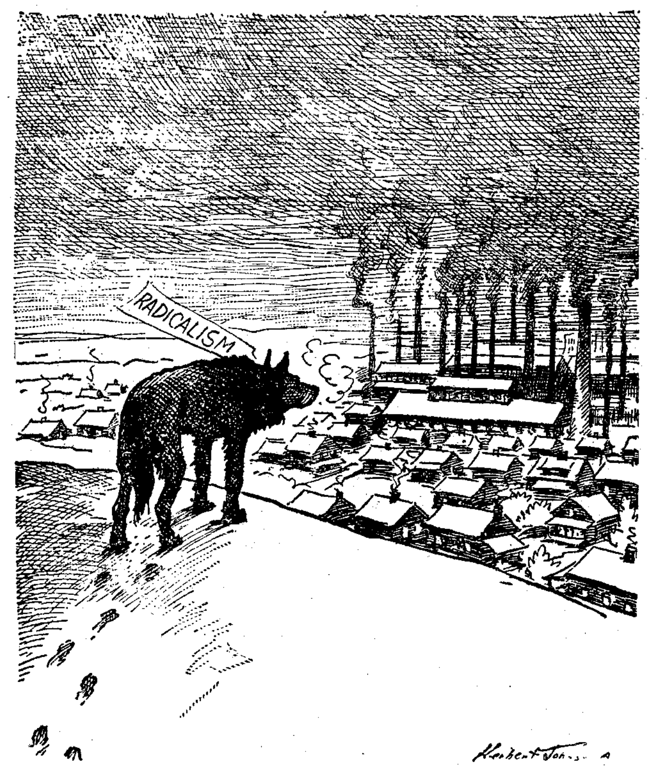
Oakland "6"



Copyrighted by the Kansas City "Times."

THE WOLF.

—Johnson in the Kansas City *Times*.

The Communist party and the Communist Labor party merged into the United Communist Party of America. Despite this amalgamation, the Communist ranks were split for months by warring factions until finally the Communist International at Moscow took a hand and ordered the American Reds to get together. This ruling resulted in the Unity Convention, which was held at Woodstock, New York, in May, 1921, and the adoption of the program and constitution of the Communist party of America, Section of the Communist International, advocating revolution by force. On orders from Moscow it was decided to organize a camouflage Workers' party, to function within the law, urging the Soviet form of government, but not advocating violence. This party was to be secretly controlled by the Communist party of America.

In the Communist literature the Communist party was referred to as No. 1 and the Workers party as No. 2. A factional fight in the Communist party about the status of No. 2 made it necessary to call a convention to thrash the matter out. So in March, 1922, the central executive committee of the Communist party of America issued a call for its second annual convention and published the call in the columns of *The Communist*, the official organ of the party. It was a secret call, published in a secret journal, and secretly circulated. But it was hardly cold from the presses before it was on file in the Department of Justice and other government departments.

A number of special agents of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, had become members of the Communist party. How many there were nobody outside of the department may know. It is still a carefully guarded secret, for developments at the Michigan trial showed that "under cover" men are still attending secret "Red" meetings and making full reports to the department. There are even reports in radical circles that one of the sacred ten of the executive committee, supreme in the Communist party between conventions, is an extremely clever and daring "D. J." man.

The only government spy whose identity has become known is "K-97." Regarding this worker, Francis Morrow, the report goes:

From the moment he joined the party he displayed an active interest in the Red movement, studied its doctrines and text-books, attended every meeting held in Philadelphia and Camden, obeyed all party instructions faithfully and paid his dues promptly.

He even went so far as to convert his wife and son-in-law to the Communist cause—for the time being. He led the party leaders to believe that he had made a number of other converts, and was doing much missionary work, so that they sent him a great many copies of *The Communist*, the 1921 program and constitution of the Communist party, "The A B C of Communism," "The Theses and Resolutions of the Third Congress of the Communist International," party bulletins and such material for circulating among the heathen.

Comrade Day, as Morrow was designated in the list of party names devised to safeguard the identity of Communists, convinced the Reds that he had put his whole heart into the movement. But he was playing a dual rôle all the time. Incidentally, it came out in his testimony that he received only $1 a day for this dangerous work at first. Later on he was raised to $2 a day, and finally to $5.

"K-97" turned over to his immediate superior in the Department of Justice every incriminating document that Comrade Day received from the Communist party. The secret agent also kept the Government informed of all that went on among the Philadelphia and Camden radicals, and everything that he could learn about the Red activities on a national scale. The latter part of his job was more difficult, for the national leaders of the party kept the location of their headquarters, their printing-presses and other apparatus concealed from the rank and file. It also was hard for "K-97" to make his reports. He could not go near the government buildings lest some radical see him, and he had to meet his superior in the Department of Justice at unfrequented places and unusual times.

Learning that each group elected delegates to a branch, the branch to a section, the section to a subdistrict, the subdistrict to a district, and the district to the convention, the supreme governing body of the party, Morrow started a campaign to get himself elected as a delegate to the convention.

"K-97" was a good politician. He packed the convention of his own group and won the election as delegate with no opposition. This was in 1921. He next participated in the election of delegates to the section, but was not well enough known to go further, and failed to learn where the 1921 convention was to be held. Even after the convention, when delegates who attended delivered speeches at secret meetings in Philadelphia and Camden, they were not permitted to say who had

A GOVERNMENT AGENT ON THE STAND.

Jacob Spolansky, formerly of Russia, testifying at the Foster trial before Judge Charles A. White.

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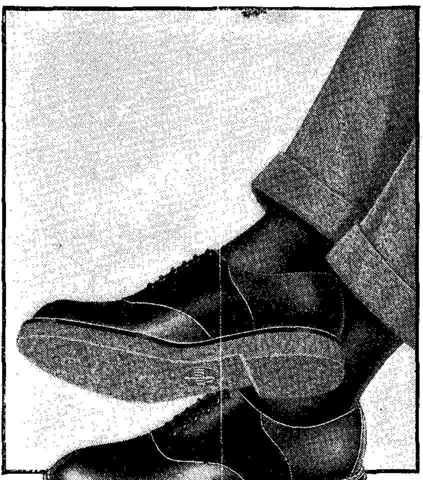

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

been present or where the convention had been held. At these meetings, however, Morrow was able to get many copies of the program and constitution of the Communist party, adopted by the 1921 convention. He became secretary of the district committee, and in this position had a chance to get the key to the secret code of the party.

The code, it appears, was guarded with the utmost secrecy. High officials of the party used to keep their records and to communicate with each other and with Russia. It was the most mysterious thing imaginable—yet, as it turned out later, one of the simplest. Nobody in the party under the rank of district organizer was supposed to have the key. However:

Morrow cultivated the friendship of the district organizer. He volunteered to perform routine tasks that the D. O. did not like to do, and otherwise made himself invaluable. One night the D. O. became a little tipsy. "K-97" made it his business to stick to the D. O. and offer to help him out with his work. In his drunken restlessness that night the district organizer pulled the key out of his pocket and permitted "K-97," Department of Justice agent, to look over his shoulder and help him decipher a Communist code message.

The key was nothing but an application blank for a United States money order. Its very simplicity made the code all the more valuable. Anybody might have had such a harmless looking piece of paper in his pocket, and if a Communist had been caught with it, nothing would have been thought of the matter.

Morrow was next ordered to do everything possible to find out where the second annual convention would be held, and to get himself elected as a delegate if possible.

The best he could do in the Philadelphia-Camden district convention was to stand third in the election of two delegates. This gave him first place among the alternates, in case either of the delegates was unable to attend. But the central executive committee decided to allot three delegates to the district instead of two, and "K-97," first among the alternates, slipt in as the third delegate.

This did not mean that the Government was apprized of the time and place of the convention. With their characteristic secrecy the Communist leaders did not let even the delegates know where the convention was to be held, or on exactly what date.

Morrow and his two colleagues were instructed to attend the Workers party district convention in Philadelphia on Sunday, August 13, 1922. There a trusted secret agent of the central executive committee gave them instructions to proceed to a certain address in Cleveland. Another Communist intelligence officer met them in Cleveland and directed them to Detroit by boat. There another agent instructed them to go to Grand Rapids. Still another agent there met the party, which had increased at each step, now containing fourteen men, in Grand Rapids on Wednesday, August 16, and told them that the convention was to be held at Bridgman, a little village on the banks of Lake Michigan, about fifteen miles from St. Joseph, the county seat of Berrien County, about eighty miles from Chicago.

Before leaving Grand Rapids Morrow managed to communicate with the Philadelphia office of the Department of Justice, sending word that the convention would be held somewhere in Bridgman. His method of communication was one of the things that can not be told, even now.

His information was forwarded through Philadelphia to the Chicago office of the Department of Justice. Special Agents Jacob Spolansky and Edward Shanahan of the Bureau of Investigation were sent to Bridgman.

Spolansky, who was born in Russia and had studied the methods of the Russian Reds during the régime of the Czar, knew that the convention probably would be held somewhere in the open in a wooded place, says the writer. Therefore:

He and Shanahan kept wandering around the countryside. About 9.30 o'clock Sunday morning the government agents, following a country road leading out of Bridgman, climbed a hill and walked through a pass directly into the midst of the convention, which was about to begin its morning session. Spolansky recognized Foster, Charles E. Ruthenberg, Rose Pastor Stokes, and other prominent Reds. He also was recognized by Foster, altho he did not know it at the time.

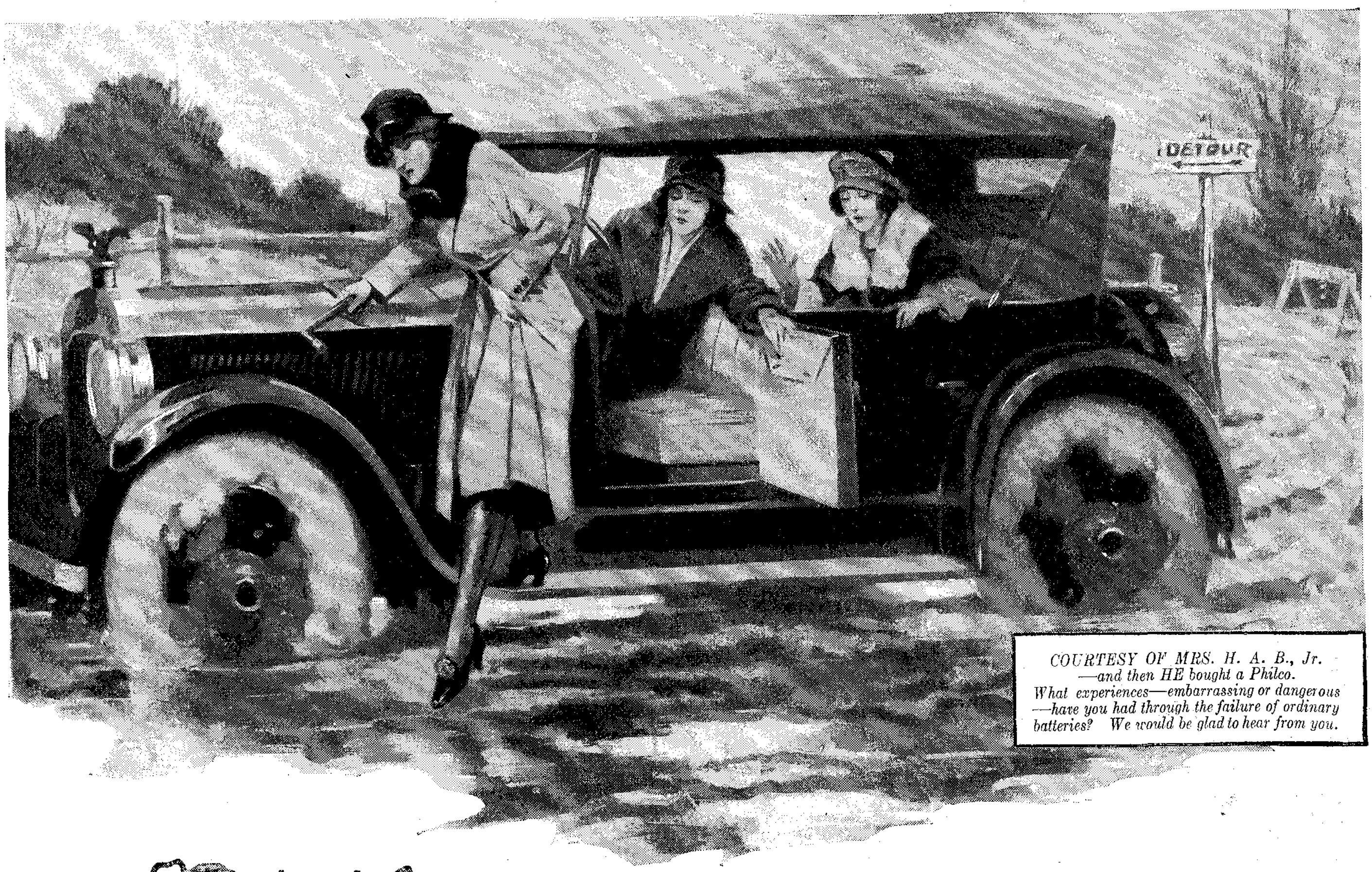
The agents pretended to be summer boarders taking a walk. They asked for a drink of water and went back to their hotel. Then they notified the Chicago office of the Department of Justice. Two more agents were sent to Bridgman—Maurice Wolff and Louis Loebel—who arrived on Monday morning.

Foster returned to Chicago, leaving Bridgman within a few hours of his encounter with Spolansky. The Government later learned that four Communist "lookouts" arrived from Chicago on Monday, ahead of Agents Wolff and Loebel. Two of the lookouts were stationed at the passes leading over the hills into the valley of the convention, and two at the hotel where the agents were stopping. As soon as Wolff and Loebel joined Spolansky and Shanahan, one of the Red lookouts carried word to the convention that more "D. J." men had arrived.

Plans were then made for an exodus. All Monday night delegates were fleeing from the convention. They called automobiles from Bridgman and St. Joseph and many drove all the way to Chicago. During the night all the documents, books, pamphlets, notes and records which had been used in the convention were packed in two potato-barrels and buried in the sand some distance from the meeting-place. This was done so secretly that Morrow could only observe the direction in which the barrels were taken.

The hour for the raid was set at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, August 22. When they rode onto the grounds in a touring car at exactly 10 o'clock and announced that the seventeen delegates still present were under arrest. Had the raid been postponed an hour, none would have been caught.

Taken to the county jail in St. Joseph, the prisoners were booked under their right names except Morrow, who identified himself as Francis Ashworth. That afternoon, after Morrow had secretly informed the Department of Justice raiders that he was "K-97," he told them about the stuff buried in the barrels. Deputy sheriffs began a search, and one of them discovered the hiding-place through



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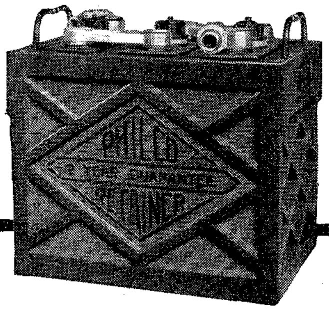

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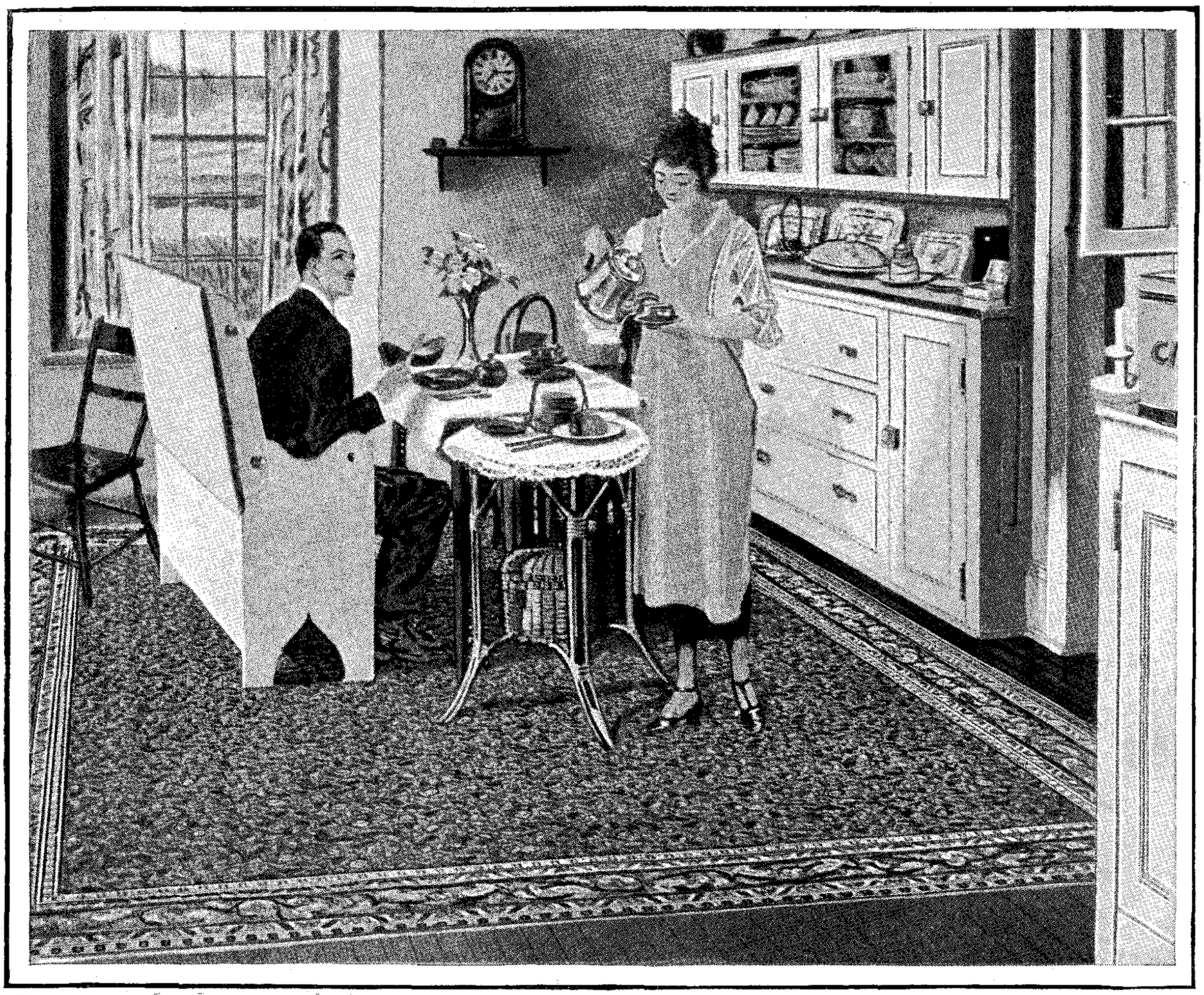

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On the face of every genuine guaranteed *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rug and on every few yards of *Gold-Seal* Congoleum By-the-Yard is the famous Gold Seal Guarantee. This means exactly what it says: "Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back."

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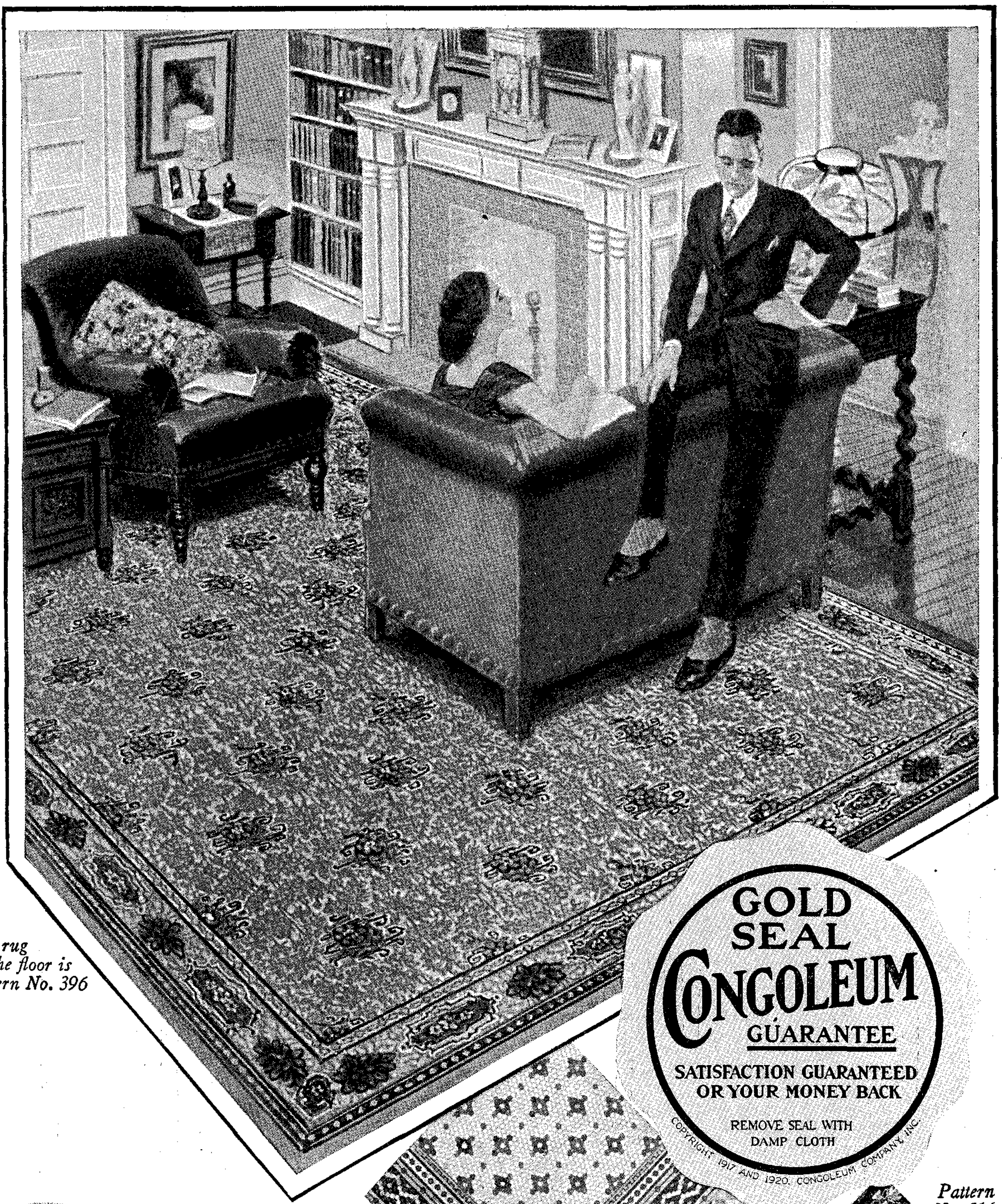

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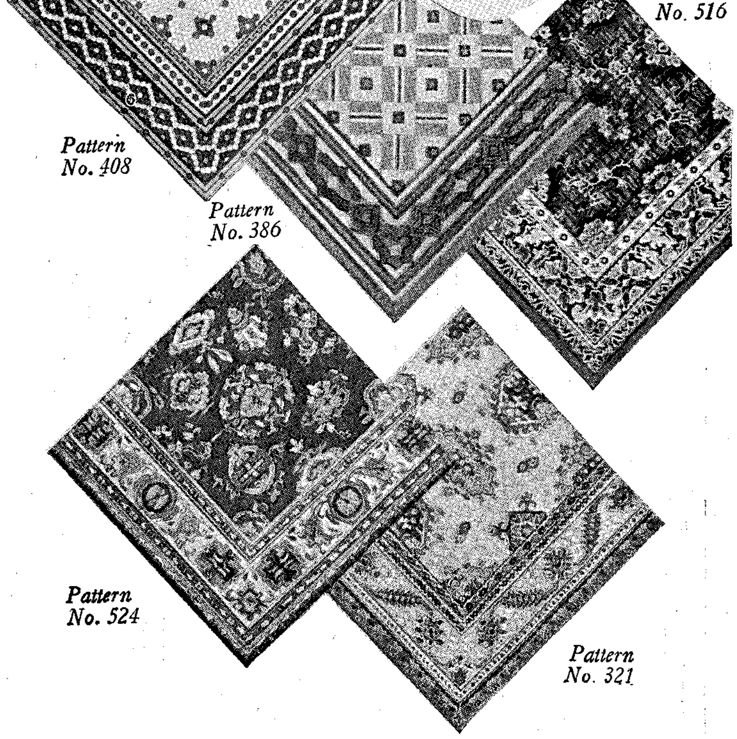

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feet $ 9.00	Patterns No. 408 and 386	1½ x 3 feet	.60
feet 11.25	(illustrated) are made in all	3 x 3 feet	1.40
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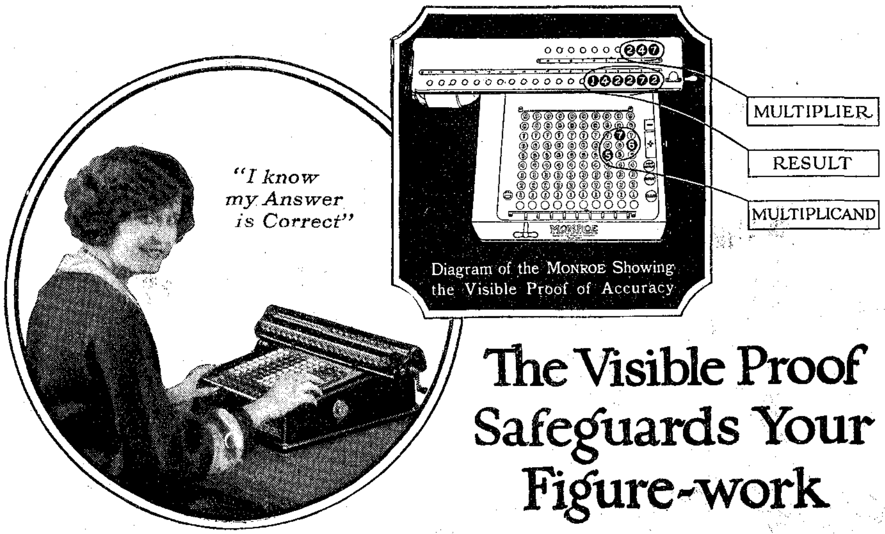

Diagram of the MONROE Showing the Visible Proof of Accuracy

The Visible Proof Safeguards Your Figure-work

THE MONROE is "Figure Insurance". It provides a Positive Proof of the accuracy of *every* calculation. For example, in multiplication the keyboard shows the amount multiplied, the multiplier appears in the upper dials and in the lower dials is the Proven Answer.

The three factors, in large distinct figures, prove the work, safeguarding against errors and loss of time.

That is why the Monroe operator is able to say: *"I know my answer is correct".*

The service offered by the Monroe line of figuring machines is worthy of your investigation. The coupon will put you in touch with the Monroe man for your territory. He will be glad to help you to arrive at the most economical method of handling your figure-work and the machine best suited to your needs.

Monroe Automatic—Marks a new era in mechanical Calculating and Adding. A portable, electrically-operated machine for use either on desk or stand.

To Add or Multiply, simply touch the Plus (+) Bar. To Subtract or Divide, simply touch the Minus (—) Bar. The Proven Answers automatically appear with split-second speed.

Monroe Standard Model—Every feature of the Standard Monroe is conducive to speed with absolute accuracy. A forward turn of the crank to add or multiply; a backward turn to subtract or divide.

Special Models to fit individual requirements—British Currency Model, Fraction Models, etc., on which all ordinary calculations may also be performed.

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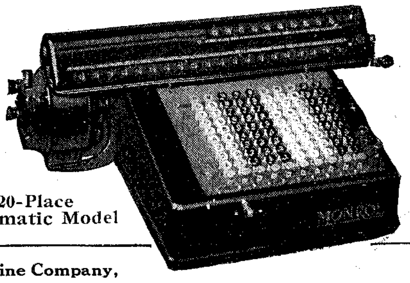

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Without cost or obligation (*check items desired*):

☐ We will be pleased to have suggestions on how our figure-work may be handled at lower cost.

☐ Send information on New Monroe Automatic

☐ Arrange for demonstration of:

☐ Automatic Model ☐ Standard Model

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Firm Name.................... *Individual*....................

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L. D. 4-28-23

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

sand that appeared to have been freshly turned. The barrels were buried several feet deep. They were covered with thick tar paper, a layer of sand and an eight-inch layer of leaves.

The fact that Morrow has disclosed his identity of course makes it impossible for him to do any further work as an undercover man in the radical movement. But the Department of Justice still has its agents high in the ranks of the Communists, as shown when Charles E. Ruthenberg was testifying as a witness for Foster. The prosecution produced for the purpose of questioning Ruthenberg a complete report of a secret meeting of Communist leaders held in New York on March 18, while the Foster trial was in progress, and Ruthenberg admitted that the report was substantially correct.

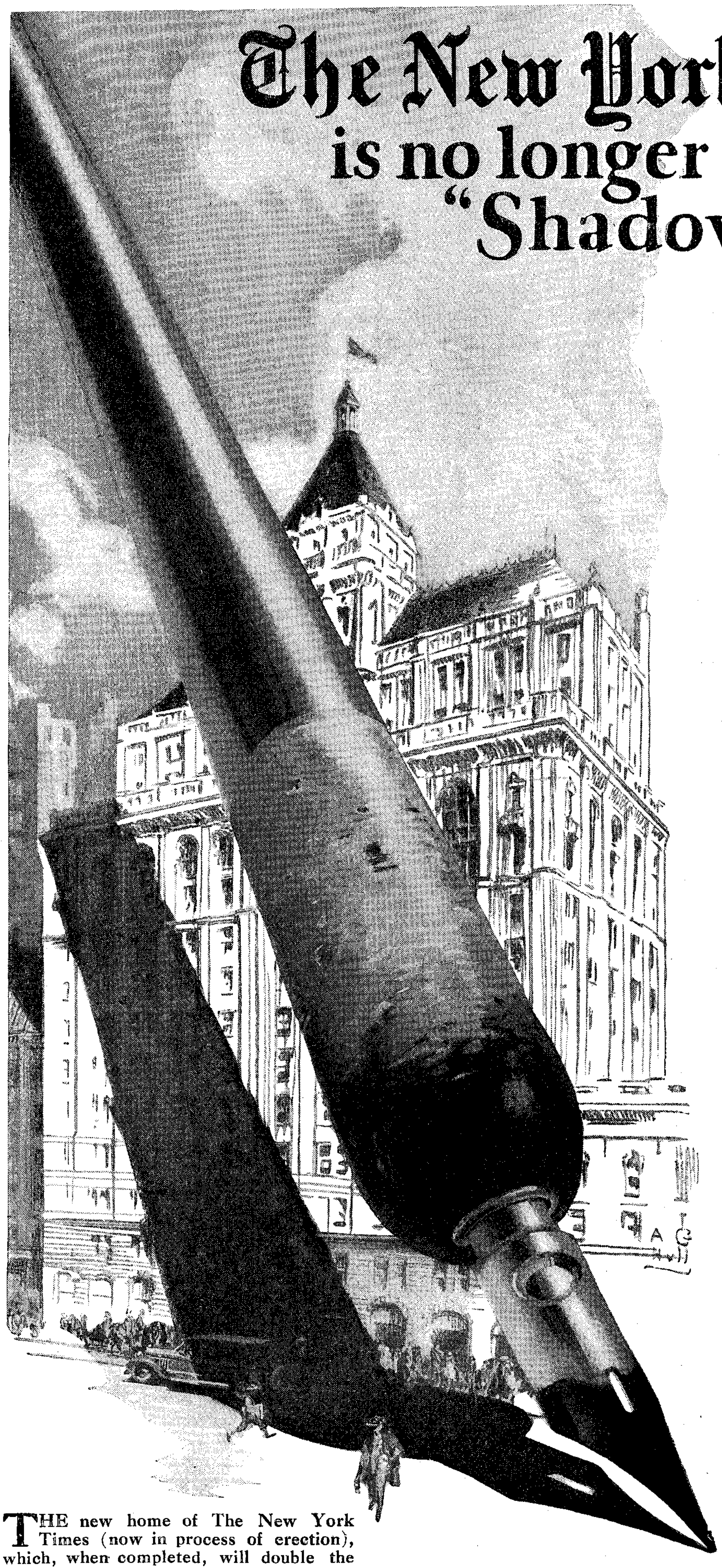
Judge White's charge to the jury, widely accepted as a model of fairness and clear reasoning on a troublesome subject, included the statement that:

> The statute is not aimed against any advocacy of change in our industrial, political or social institutions no matter how far-reaching or drastic such proposals for reform may be, unless there is coupled with such proposals the advocacy of criminal acts as a means or method of bringing them about. In order to find that the Communist party, at the time and place charged, was an organization formed to teach and advocate the doctrines of criminal syndicalism, it must appear beyond a reasonable doubt that this party or society had, as its present plan and present purpose, the teaching and advocating of criminal acts as a means or method of accomplishing the changes proposed in our social institutions.

The jury disagreed six to six, on the question as to whether Foster had actually advocated violence. Mrs. Minerva Olson, one of the six jurymen who voted to acquit is described as a "motherly looking woman of about fifty," wife of the superintendent of an "open shop," and the mother of two sons who served in the war and belong to the American Legion. She argued that "it was really a big battle for human rights. Any one has a right to advocate any doctrine he may wish, however absurd, provided he does it by peaceful means." The Buffalo *Express* is one of the several papers which draw comparisons between the American treatment of our "Bolshevists" and the Bolshevistic Russian Government's recent execution of a leader of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia. *The Express* points out:

> In Communist land any mere participation in agitation calculated to create popular hostility to the existing government, even tho no armed uprising is intended, renders a man liable to execution. That is the way justice works under the form of government which Foster advocated at the Communist convention. What would have been his fate if the law of Communist Russia had been in effect in republican America?

The New York Times is no longer under the "Shadow of the Pen"



THE new home of The New York Times (now in process of erection), which, when completed, will double the present mechanical facilities of The Times.

THE books of this great paper are as up-to-the-*moment* as its news.

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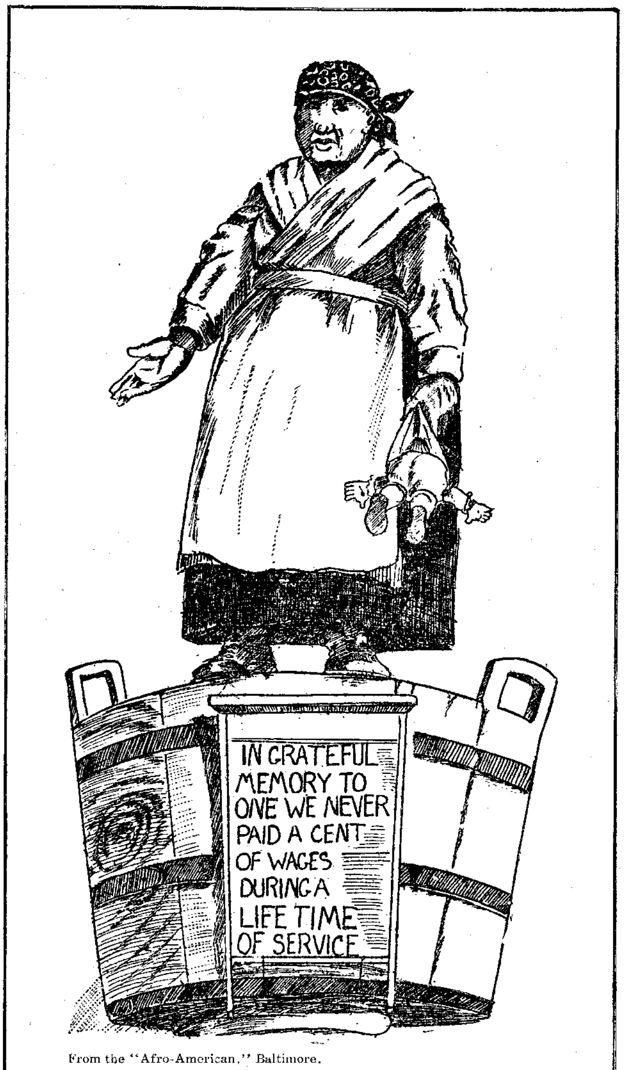
FOR AND AGAINST THE "BLACK MAMMY'S" MONUMENT

THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO, in the words of an Atlanta business man, "look back with affectionate appreciation of their black mammy," are behind the movement to erect a monument in Washington to the memory of "The Black Mammy of the South." Some others, including many negroes who are recognized as intellectual and cultural leaders of their race, are opposed to the idea. In the meantime, a bill has been favorably reported in the Senate which, if it becomes a law, will empower Army engineers to select in Washington a suitable site whereon the Jefferson Davis Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, will erect a monument in memory of the many faithful colored foster mothers of the old days. "If negroes of the present generation and generations to follow, measure up in citizenship, character, intellect, dependability, industry and godly living," writes a Southerner who favors the monument idea, "they, as well as the white people of this country, will have a right to feel that they are doing mighty well." The New York *World* brings in another idea, in a brief editorial favoring the monument project. "Such a tribute would be well deserved," writes the editor:


IN GRATEFUL MEMORY TO ONE WE NEVER PAID A CENT OF WAGES DURING A LIFE TIME OF SERVICE

From the "Afro-American," Baltimore.

A COLORED ARTIST'S SUGGESTION.

"Since the Daughters of the Confederacy have obtained Senatorial sanction for the erection of a monument to the 'Black Mammies' of the South," runs the commentary, "we offer the above suggestion. It should be cast in bronze 30 feet high and stand upon a marble shaft 20 feet square and 100 feet high. It should also be erected on the Mall midway between the Lincoln Memorial and Washington's Monument. The right hand of the statue is extended for the back pay due."

> The colored mammies of the South have indeed brought up generations of white children with a devotion worthy of all praise. Southern writers alike of fact and fiction have eloquently described their faithful service, and Southern women might well be permitted to express their sense of it in any way they may desire, if the art of the monument is adequate to carry its sentiment.
>
> More than such a memorial to certain of its class, the Negro race as a whole might value the ordinary rights of American citizens for all of its members. Negroes might well prefer to be free, in cities, from exploitation by rack-rent landlords in filthy "quarters," and, in the country, from sharp practise in the disposition of their crops against which it is often death to protest.
>
> Contented with little, the negro might wink at the loss of his constitutional political rights in many localities if he could be granted the older guaranties of life, liberty and freedom in the pursuit of happiness; if the reign of law could be substituted for Judge Lynch and the hooded and sheeted regulators. All very well, the statue; but the race that it would compliment could get along quite contentedly if it could be assured of a fair chance in the republic its heavy toil enriches.

Dr. George E. Cannon, of Jersey City, Chairman of the Executive Board of the National Medical Association, is among those who agree with *The World's* point of view, the latter part of it, especially. He writes, in the course of a letter which *The World* publishes:

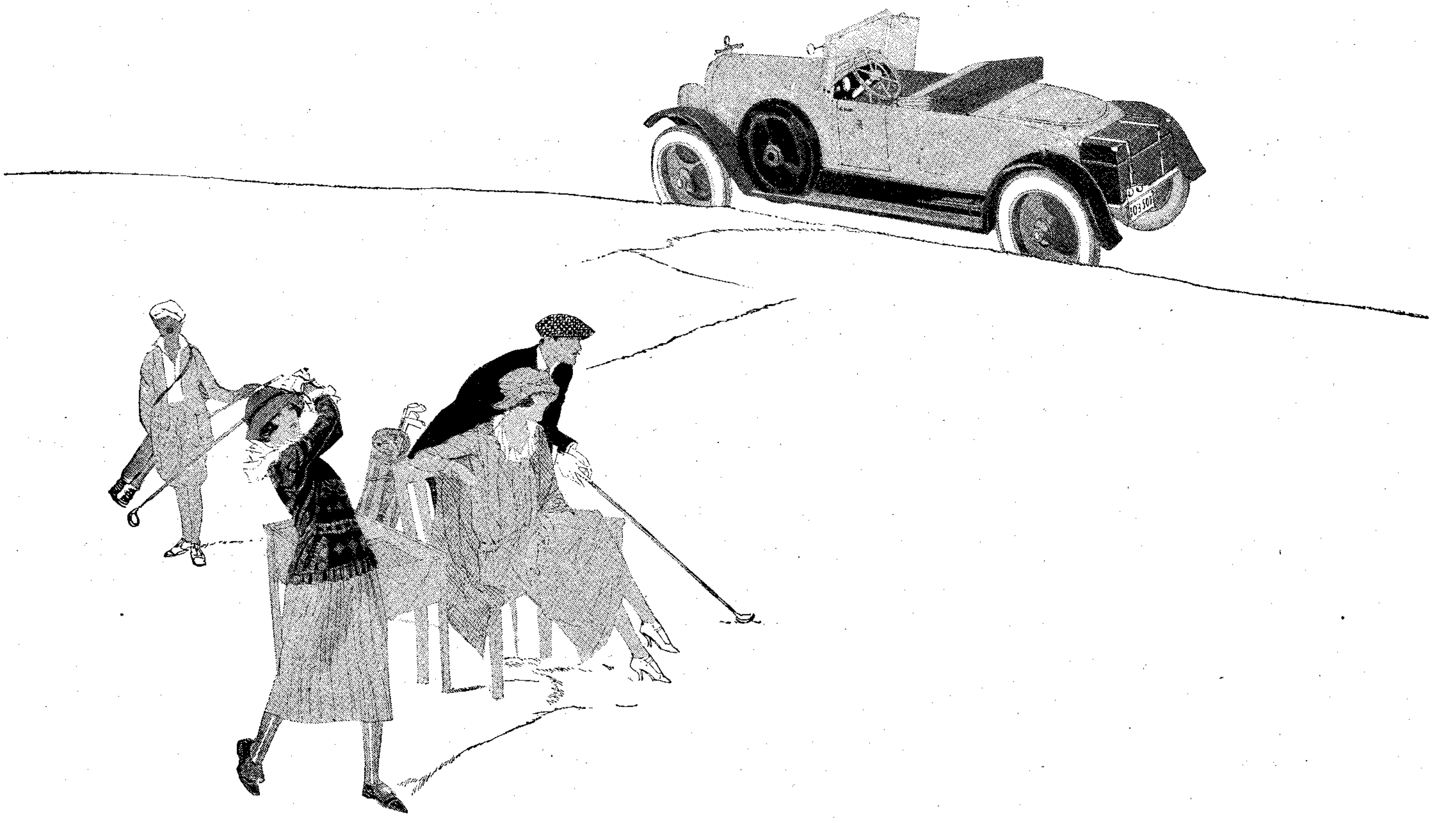
> You are right in your conclusions about what the negro as a race would prefer instead of the monument—our rights as American citizens, denied us by the very section of the country that proposes to erect the monument to the memory of the "old colored mammy."
>
> The present Senate, led by Harrison of Mississippi, Heflin of Alabama and Overman of North Carolina, has just recently ignominiously defeated the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, designed to protect human life in all parts of the United States, and the negro's life in the South in particular, and now for this same Senate to vote a site for a black mammy's monument would come with very poor grace to the millions of black citizens who asked the passage of the Dyer bill. Should the Senate forget itself long enough to vote the site, then the sculptor should design a monument showing the children of the black mammy Jim Crowed, segregated, disfranchised, peonaged, denied proper public-school education, lynched and burned alive—and all this as the reward of the black mammy's devotion.
>
> The erection of such a monument would only serve to prove how hopelessly the South is wedded to the dead past. If the Senate wants to do something worth while, let it vote a site and monument to the patriotism of the negro that never produced a traitor.

Dr. Cannon, in a letter to THE DIGEST, presents a rather more intimate and personal explanation of his point of view. He feels, he says, that many negroes of to-day are blamed for protesting against the monument idea, because their point of view is not understood. He explains:

> We are not ashamed of the old black mammy, for I am the grandson of one of them. If we are not "superior grandchildren" to the old black mammy, then sixty years of training in the white man's civilization proves that his civilization is a failure. Neither are we "putting on airs" because we fail to see through the iron hand of oppression any virtue in our ruthless oppressors pretending to revere our grandmothers. Yes, the old black mammy was "loyal, faithful and loving" to her foster white child, but I will tell you what was in her soul! My old grandmother (one of those black mammies) used to tell me that, when the white baby was nursing her breast and her own child the other, that she sent up a prayer to God that some day her black child might be free like the white child. That is what she would say if she "could speak" to-day.

Another correspondent, a woman, writes that she is "the granddaughter of a slave mammy who went to her grave with the marks upon her body from a 'master's whip'!" Regarding the monument idea, says the writer, Adella C. Williams of Washington, "My slave grandmother would say to me:

> "No, child, they don't need to do no such thing as that for me. Had they helped me find my brothers and sisters sold from my mother's bosom, and my own children sold from mine, that would have been all the monument I cared for. Or, if even now they would vote to give you and your children protection from mob violence and give you and yours a chance to hold a civil service position, in any department for which you were capable, instead of barring you because your photo is brown skin."
>
> Yes, indeed, we do want a statue erected to the negro mammy,



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IT is difficult to imagine a cord of such dependable worth that you ride entirely unaware of your tires for months at a time. Yet drivers of fine cars will tell you that such remarkable performance is characteristic of Mason Cords. Continuous service; long, rugged life; buoyant comfort, all confirm the ***true value*** of these desirable tires.

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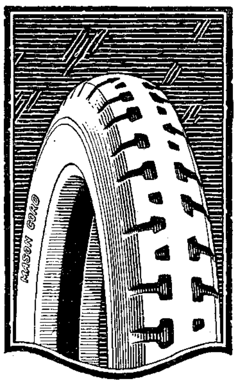
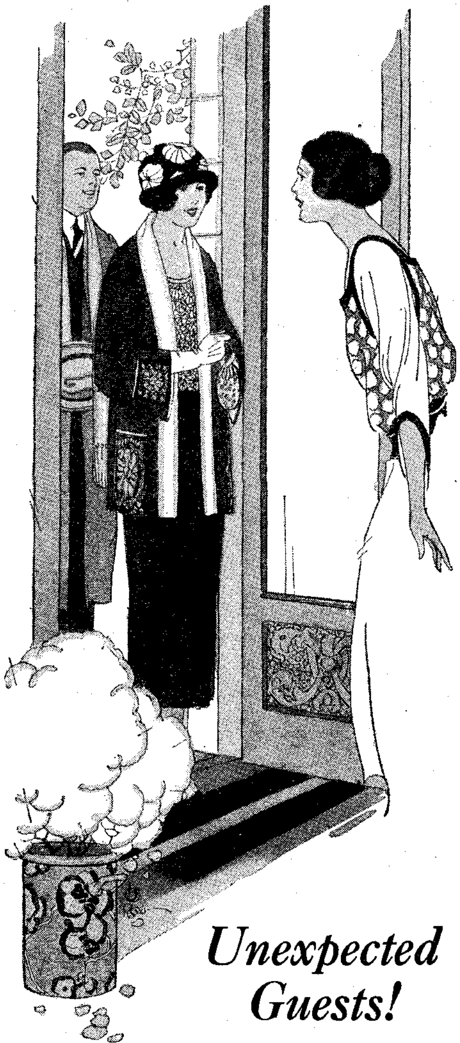


THE MASON TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, *KENT, OHIO*



Unexpected Guests!

It sometimes happens, and it's sometimes embarrassing. But you can always be on the safe side with something suitable to serve, if you have Kraft Cheese (in tins) on the pantry shelf.

Kraft Cheese (in tins) is such a convenience; so many ways to serve it, that the prudent housewife will never be found without it.

Neither heat nor cold can harm Kraft Cheese (in tins). Take it anywhere, serve it anywhere. And it's as pure and as fresh when you serve it as on the day it was sealed in the parchment lined tin. The rich mellow flavor is always the same. There are eight kinds.

No rind—it spreads. No waste—100% cheese.

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AMERICAN CHEDDAR
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

but we want it to be a statue of justice. Our mammies do not want any maudlin sentiment. My slave grandmother died two years ago, and I was blest to live with her long enough to know how she would feel about it.

A somewhat similar message is carried by a bit of verse which appears in *The Afro-American*, of Baltimore. The writer, John H. Wise, complains:

A monument to the "mammies,"
Is to be erected in the land.
And the Daughters of Confederacy,
Seem to think that it's just grand.

I imagine I hear the "mammies,"
Cry out in Heaven above their joys.
"If you want to do something to honor us,
Don't lynch and burn our boys.

"A monument to us will do no good,
We say this without flinching.
Unless you stop the barbarous South,
From that joyful pastime called lynching.

Now if you will do that one thing
Without making any fuss,
Then you can erect a monument,
Or anything else to us."

The St. Louis *Argus*, a member of the National Negro Press Association, calls attention to the "general protests on the part of negro leaders, writers, press and pulpit throughout the country," against the proposed monument. "No subject," says *The Argus*, "has brought forth a more unanimous protest, except lynching, since the Civil War, than has the proposed Black Mammy statue." This paper quotes with approval a recent editorial in the Black Valley (Mass.) *News*, which runs as follows:

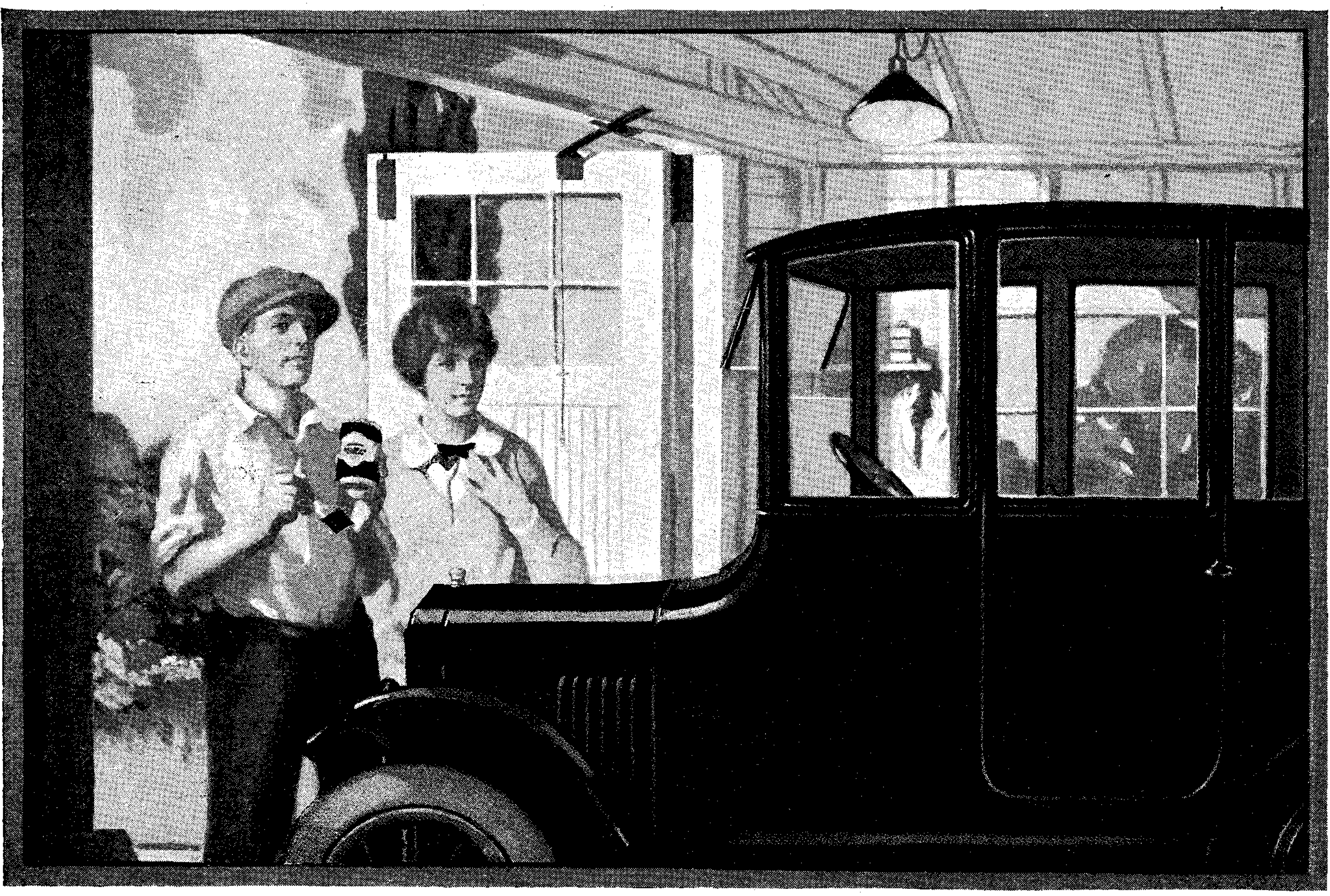
> Colored women all over the United States stand aghast at the idea of erecting a Black Mammy monument in the capital of the United States. The condition of the slave woman was so pitiably, hopelessly helpless that it is difficult to see how any woman, whether white or black, could take any pleasure in a marble statue to perpetuate her memory.
>
> The black mammy had no home life. In the very nature of the case she could have none. Legal marriage was impossible for her. If she went through a farce ceremony with a slave man, he could be sold away from her at any time, or she might be sold from him, or she might be taken as a concubine by her master, his son, the overseer, or any other white man on the place who might desire her.
>
> No colored woman could look upon a statue of a black mammy with a dry eye when she remembered how often the slave woman's heart was torn with anguish, because the children, either of her master or their slave father, were ruthlessly torn from her in infancy or in youth to be sold "down the country," where, in all human probability she would never see them again.
>
> The black mammy was often faithful in the service of her mistress's children, while her heart bled over her own little babies, who were thus deprived of their mother's ministrations and tender care, which the white children received. One can not help but marvel at the desire to perpetuate in bronze or marble a figure which represents so much that really is and should be abhorrent to the womanhood of the whole civilized world.

The Boston *Chronicle*, another negro paper, objects quite as bitterly. The editor writes:

> The Old Lady South has thought, lived, gloried in the past so long that she is as a sleepwalker stumbling as she goes an uncertain way. Perhaps, too, this very fact accounts for her many inconsistencies. Here she is planning a monument to a womanhood she often delighted in outraging in life, whose children she treats shamefully, whose memory she herself desecrates in song and story.
>
> Of course, it is fashionable that certain white folk should have been nursed by "black mammies"; it is the duty of most Southern born white speakers before black audiences to begin with: "Yes, I understand you people. I was raised by a dear old black mammy . . ." it is fitting that the Old Lady South's fair daughters to-day wear "mammy's" bandana as the latest vogue, but—
>
> "Mammy's" sons and grandsons are peonized on Southern plantations; are disfranchized; are Jim Crowed on public carriers; are maltreated, lynched, and—all because they *are* the offspring of "Black Mammy."
>
> Now sentimental Old Lady South must needs erect a monument!

The feeling of those who wish to do honor, in their way, to the "black mammy" is exprest in a little pamphlet, entitled "A memorial to Mrs. Jemima Rayburn ('Aunt Mimy'), the old black mammy in the Hume family." Aunt Mimy was more than eighty-one when she died. A year after her death members of the family in which she had served gathered to dedicate a monument at the grave. The colored pastor of the neighborhood quoted from Mary Helm's book, "From Darkness to Light," in the course of his address: "Those who did not know personally the relation between the 'black mammy' and her nursling can never understand it." Mr. Wetherby concluded:

> As we stand around this closed grave, our hearts go out in thankfulness to you for the recognition shown this member of our race. We often hear from press and platform expressions of regret of the passing of the class to which this highly esteemed one belonged. We are at times ill at ease lest their places should not be filled by the coming generations. We unhesitatingly venture the assertion that, with the same kindliness of disposition, recognition of merit, and devotion to right as was shown in a large measure by your parents to ours during and since slavery, not only will the places of our parents be filled, but with present improved facilities their usefulness to the community will be greatly enhanced, and their contribution to our common weal incomparably larger.
>
> In the second place, we are fully convinced that if one-half the publicity were given to such acts as this done by you to-day as is given to acts of violence committed by irresponsible mobs, it would do much toward dispelling false impressions entertained by other parts of our country with reference to present relations between the races here. Also, it would inspire the youth and present



A New Ford for $\$4^{\underline{20}}$

For about four dollars you can put a durable, weatherproof, heat proof and *waterproof* coat of Valspar Enamel on your Ford Sedan! For about two dollars you can buy enough for an open Ford. You will give it that "spruced up" appearance that makes people stop and wonder when you got the new car.

Valspar Enamels withstand the destructive action of gasoline, oil, acid, and alkali. Their toughness resists scratching and abrasion—neither vibration nor sudden change of temperature causes them to check or crack.

Even boiling water from the radiator will not turn Valspar Enamels white.

And best of all, Valspar Enamels are easy to apply. Anyone can do the job.

So why not have a fine new-looking car to drive in.

Valspar Enamels come in 12 standard colors—Red—*light or deep;* Vermilion; Blue—*light, medium and deep;* Green—*medium and deep;* Ivory; Bright Yellow; Gray and Brown. Also in Black, White, Gold, Bronze, Aluminum and Flat Black.

Send for color card and instructions for painting your car

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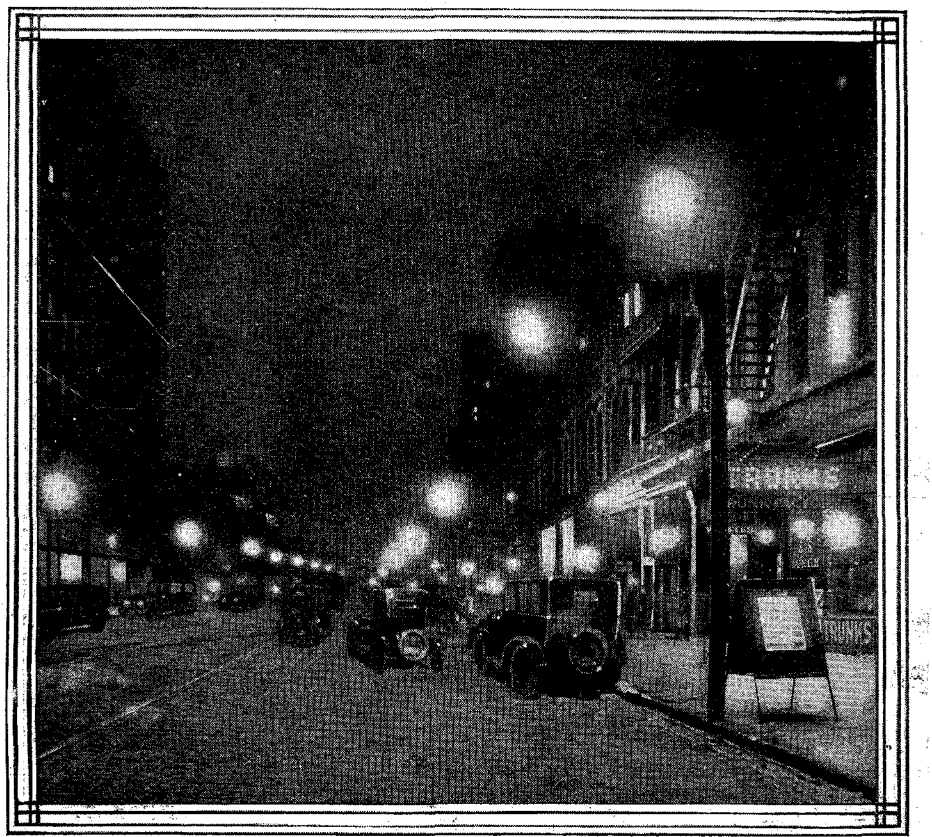


State Street, the centre of Chicago's shopping district, a national institution, drawing visitors from all over the world.

When Chicago turned out the lights

To save coal in the war, Chicago turned out the street lights for a few nights.

Newspaper headlines tell the rest of the story.

"Mayor's Car Stolen" said one. "Chicago Dark; Bandits Busy" said another. A third: "Street Lighting Turned Off To Save Coal; Turned On To Save People."

Your electric light and power company can put you in touch with a General Electric street lighting specialist, whose experience and counsel are at the command of any city, large or small.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

generation of both races to an emulation of their virtues rather than their vices.

And lastly, our place in life is not assumed, but made, and that making depends upon one's self, and not another. So, with races as with individuals, no fear need be entertained; if given the opportunity, they can assume with a certainty of holding no place that has not been made with honest toil and devotion, such as was shown by this one whom you delight this day to honor.

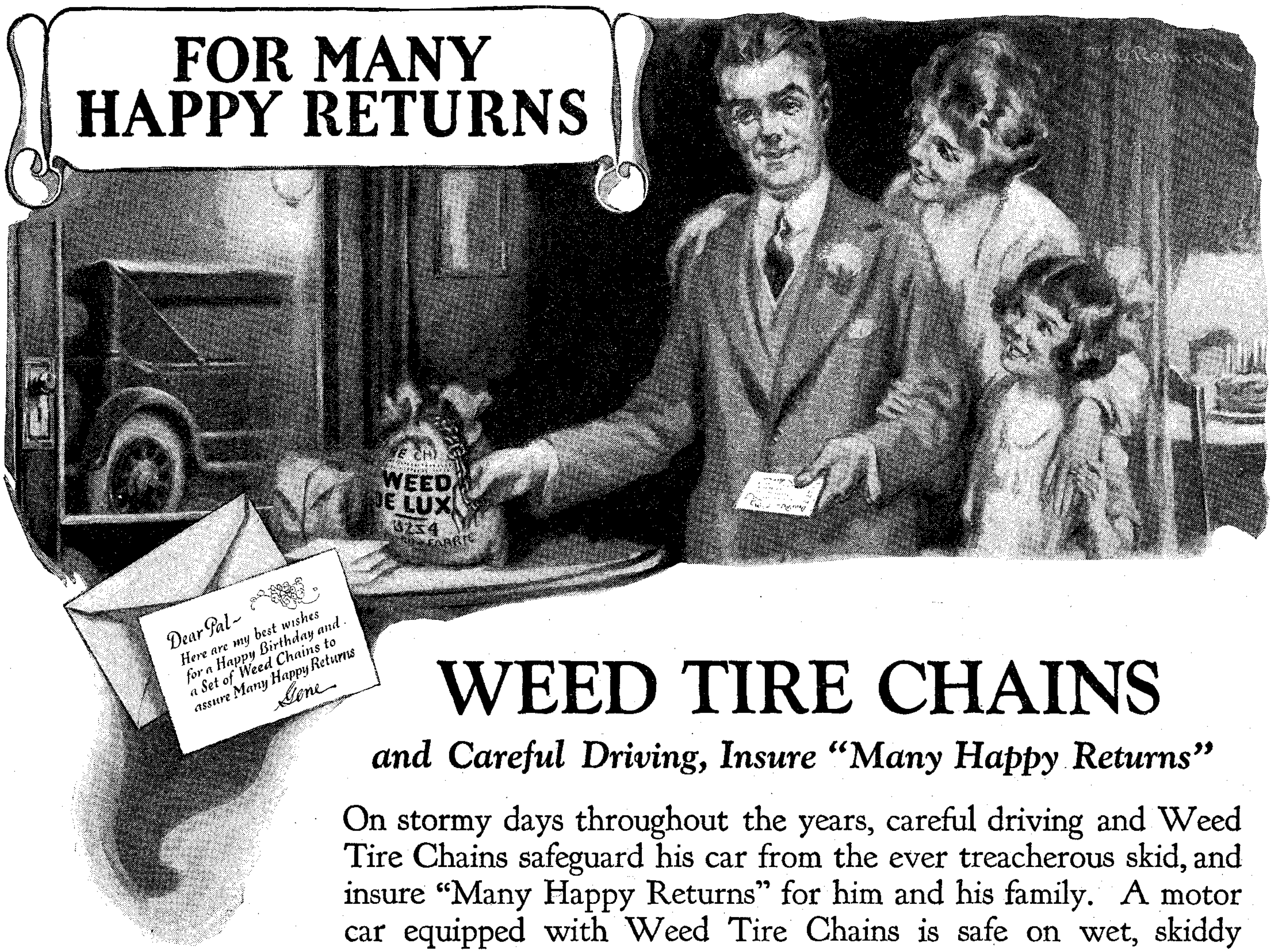
Leland Hume, one of the brothers who erected the monument, told of the appearance of Aunt Mimy in his family before he was "old enough to remember." He proceeded:

She was the black mammy in our household from the time I first remember until my brothers and sister were all growing up, and when I married she came into my own household and was there day and night, Sunday and Monday, and all through the weeks and months and years never laid down for a minute the duties that she assumed. She was faithful in every particular and in every respect; she was loving and kind; she was devoted to my mother and my wife and to my brothers and my sister, and to my children. We all loved her devotedly. What we have placed here is practically nothing. She is written on the tablets of our hearts; her memory will be with us as long as we live; her photograph has a dear place in our homes. She lived to see most of us with our families, and she was proud of us, and of the part that she had had in raising us; my mother and my wife looked to her implicitly, and she could be trusted in all things, and especially in those Christian teachings so necessary and lasting in raising children. She was indeed a Christian woman.

Many thoughts of her come into my mind from the time I first remember her until the time when we laid her away, that are pleasant thoughts, and I hope that her life will continue to have that influence for good that it had during the time that she was here on earth. I know that my brothers and I, and the other members of our family, who knew her so well will never forget her, and will remember her always with affectionate love.

There are few people in the world that I hate to leave as much as I do the one who lies here, but we need shed no tears on her account for she is as happy as happy can be. We should so live as to be able to give a good account, as to be able to receive the "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

We can only receive these words and hear them from Him in case we live as we should live day by day, and I trust that this example, that this lesson that has been taught by this good woman, a living lesson, not spoken in five or ten minutes or a half hour as we are speaking, but spoken through a lifetime of many, many years—I say I trust that this lesson will cause us many and many a time in our daily lives, in times of temptation, for temptations come to all men, to take a strong hold of that anchor which she has thrown out to us, that anchor which bids us fall not into sin and unrighteousness.


FOR MANY HAPPY RETURNS
WEED DE LUX 32x4
Dear Pal—
Here are my best wishes for a Happy Birthday and a Set of Weed Chains to assure Many Happy Returns
Gene

WEED TIRE CHAINS

and Careful Driving, Insure "Many Happy Returns"

On stormy days throughout the years, careful driving and Weed Tire Chains safeguard his car from the ever treacherous skid, and insure "Many Happy Returns" for him and his family. A motor car equipped with Weed Tire Chains is safe on wet, skiddy streets and highways, if the automatic action of the chains is not thwarted by incautious steering or the careless use of the clutch and brakes. *"Weed Chains and brains must be used for the safe operation of motor cars."*

Weed Tire Chains are now made in two patterns:

WEED DE LUXE, for those who want the reinforced cross chains which give far greater mileage; the Twin-Loc Side Chains which are smooth on both sides and withstand strains from any angle; and the Lever Locking Connecting Hooks which draw the side chains together with little effort.

WEED, for those who are loyal to the familiar Weed Chains which have safeguarded them for so many years. These now give greater mileage because of the improved hardening process, and the Lever Locking Connecting Hooks make them easier to attach.

Look for the name WEED on the Connecting Hooks and Cross Chain Hooks of Weed and Weed De Luxe Chains. Their glittering brass-plated Cross Chains make such a beautiful appearance—and how they do hold and last!

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, Incorporated, Bridgeport, Conn.

Manufacturers of Weed Chains, Weed Bumpers, Weed Chain-Jacks, and Campbell Self-Spreading Cotter Pins

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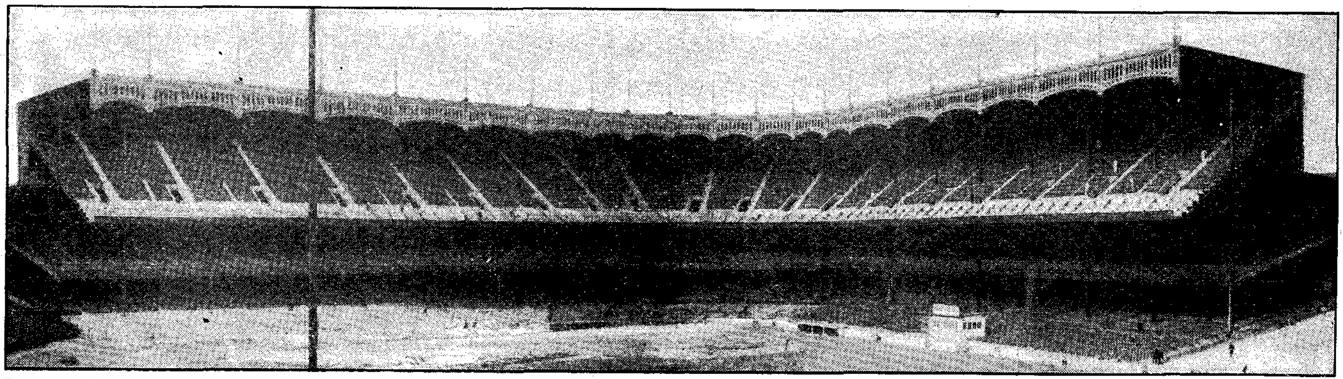
NAME "WEED" ON EVERY HOOK

Weed Tire Chains

SPORTS ▾ AND ▾ ATHLETICS



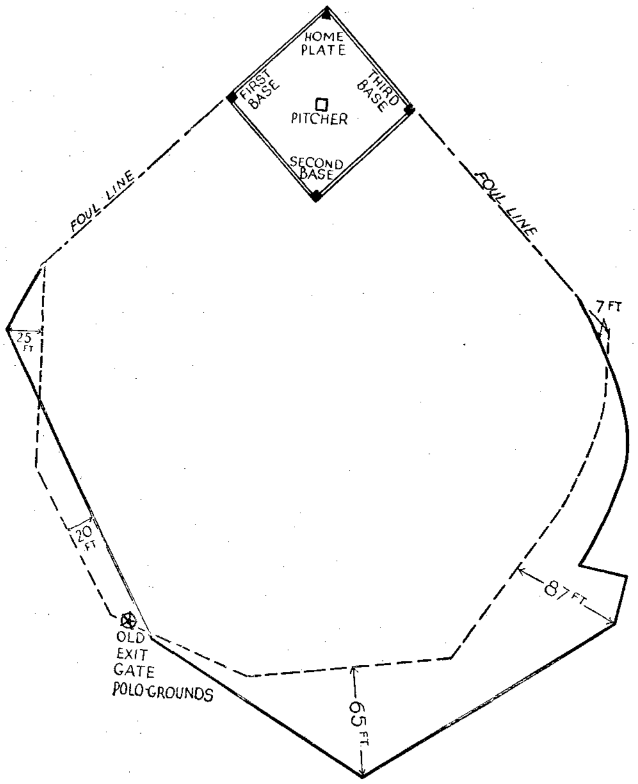
From a special photograph taken for "Baseball" (New York).

THREE HUGE TIERS OF SEATS, INCLUDING A NEW IDEA IN THE WAY OF A MEZZANINE.

The Yanks' new "home grounds" are arranged to provide a maximum amount of visibility for a maximum number of spectators. The completed section provides seating accommodations for 75,000 fans.

NEW YORK'S WORLD-BEATING NEW STADIUM

THE YANKEES' NEW HOME, now practically completed, is the largest stadium in the world. It also cost the most. It will seat the largest number of people, incomparably the largest number, when its three huge tiers of seats are completed all the way around the field. It is unique in having a middle tier, or "mezzanine floor" with seats, which greatly increases the seating capacity. Last, but not least, the field is shorter than the Yankees' old field by some twenty feet toward the right field extension—and it is notable that Babe Ruth's homers are practically all lifted in this direction. All of these details, and others, are attracting comment from the sports writers of the country. F. C. Lane, of *Baseball*, finds something symbolical, as well as huge, in the vast new baseball park. He introduces the subject thus, in the May issue:



From the New York "World."

IS IT A STRATEGIC SLICE?

The new grounds, as shown by the cut, are twenty feet shorter in the right-field direction than are the grounds where the "Yanks" used to play. There is some question in the minds of the fans as to whether Babe Ruth's propensity for shooting home runs into this section had anything to do with the design of the field.

Travelers approaching New York from the sea are greeted by the lofty torch of the Statue of Liberty. Visitors arriving from the north over the tracks of the New York Central or the New Haven Railroads are confronted by the imposing pile of the new Yankee Stadium. The approaches to the world's metropolis are appropriate in either case. To the sojourner from Europe, New York means opportunity. To the visitor from other parts of America, New York is the amusement center of the continent. And that spirit of diversion finds fitting expression in the colossal monument of athletic sport.

The Yankee Stadium is indeed the last word in ball parks. But not the least of its merits is its advantage of position. From the plain of the Harlem River it looms up like the great Pyramid of Cheops from the sands of Egypt.

The historic Polo Grounds just across the muddy Harlem nestles in a cove at the foot of Coogan's Bluff, and the broad sweep of its curving grandstand is lost against the craggy background of cliffs bristling with apartment houses. The Yankee Stadium suffers from no such contrast. It fairly dominates the whole Harlem River valley. There is nothing behind it but blue sky. Stores and dwellings and the rolling hills of the Bronx are too far removed to interfere with this perspective. The Polo Grounds are lost in the infinite detail of Manhattan Island. The Yankee Stadium stands out in bold relief and the measuring eye gives it full credit for every ounce of cement and every foot of structural steel that went into its huge frame. As an anonymous spectator remarked, viewing the new park from the bridge which spans the Harlem, "Big as it is, it looks even bigger."

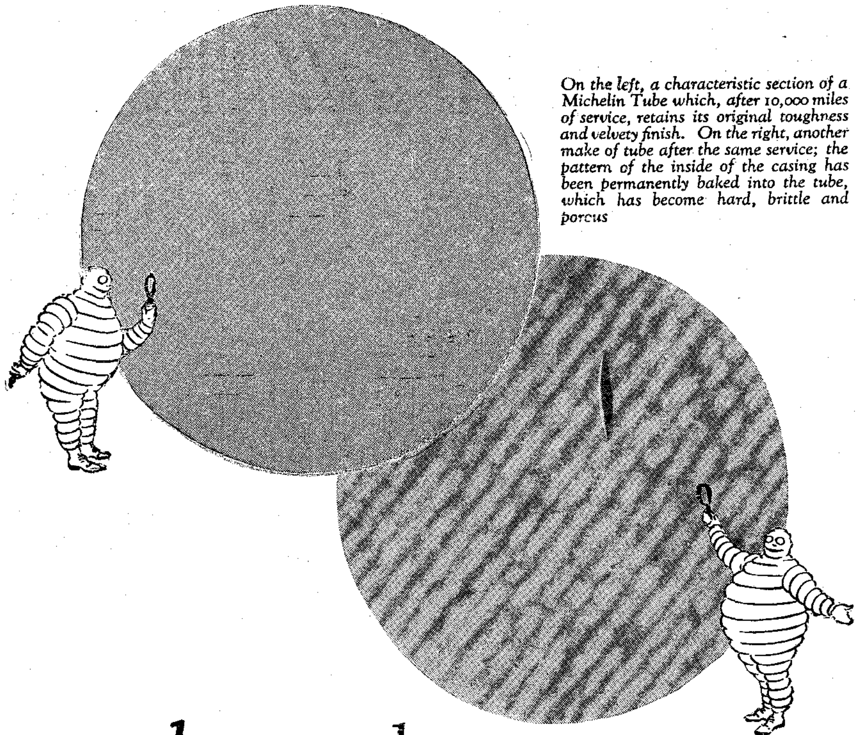
The description of such a stadium is, perforce, uninteresting. When you outline its vast size, the small army of men who toiled in its erection, the bewildering assortment of materials and the staggering costs of investment, you have compassed the whole story. One picture tells the eye more than a hundred pages of the most vivid and accurate description could do.

And yet, there is in the building of any gigantic structure a thread of romance which weaves in and out among the prosaic details. Such a structure is first of all an idea vague and formless in the mind of one man. As such it has a history. Later it assumes visible form in the blue-prints of the architect. As such it becomes an artistic conception. And then while hundreds toil and many thousands of dollars vanish weekly in pay-rolls and costs of material that conception takes form in lasting steel and concrete, an object of interest to the millions of dwellers in the great metropolis and the other millions who visit it every year.

The new stadium is indeed a beautiful piece of work. From

MICHELIN

"Ring-Shaped Tubes"



On the left, a characteristic section of a Michelin Tube which, after 10,000 miles of service, retains its original toughness and velvety finish. On the right, another make of tube after the same service; the pattern of the inside of the casing has been permanently baked into the tube, which has become hard, brittle and porous

Are your inner tubes good for more than one tire?

NEXT time one of your tires wears out, we suggest you examine the inner tube.

If it is an ordinary tube it will clearly show the pattern of the cords or fabric which line the inside of the casing and will have a hard, lifeless feel. Such tubes can seldom be put into a second casing without inviting disaster.

But Michelin Ring-Shaped Tubes, even after they have outworn the best of casings, still retain their original toughness, smoothness and velvety softness. This characteristic difference is due to two things:

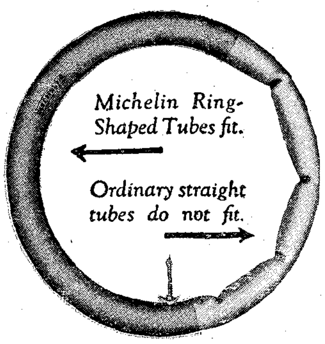
1st—*The Unrivaled Composition of Michelin Tubes.* Chemists everywhere use sections of Michelin Tubes as their standard in measuring rubber for such qualities as "life" and elasticity.

2nd—*The Superior Fit of Michelin Tubes.* Ordinary tubes are simply pieces of straight tubing bent to conform as nearly as possible to the ring-shape of the tire; but Michelin Tubes are *built* ring-shaped and hence are not subject to unnecessary strains when in service.

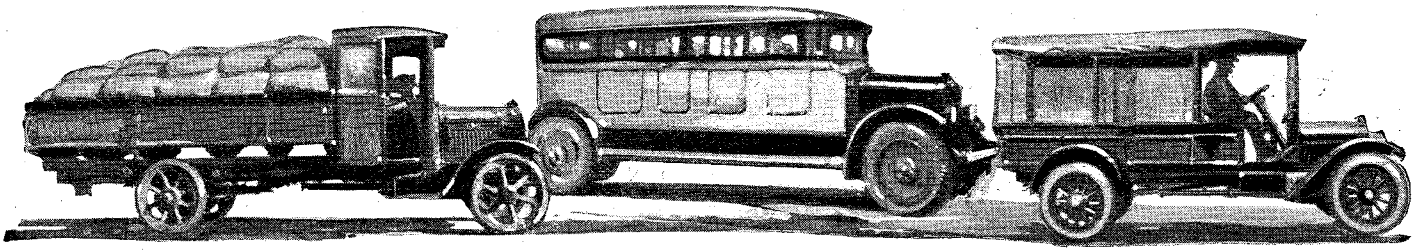
For economy and satisfaction use Michelin Ring-Shaped Tubes. They are as good as Michelin Cords.

MICHELIN TIRE COMPANY, MILLTOWN, N. J.

Branches in 30 cities *Dealers everywhere*


Michelin Ring-Shaped Tubes fit.
Ordinary straight tubes do not fit.

This composite tube illustrates the superior fit which gives Michelin Tubes their greater life and economy



SUPPOSE that *all* the General Motors Trucks—

SUPPOSE some day that *all* the trucks which General Motors has built were to be driven past your door.

From dawn to dark and into the night the steady movement would carry on, *a stately procession of burden bearers, more than two hundred and fifty miles long.*

What a picture of the scope and variety of American life their cargoes would reveal!

THERE would be great iron pipes for the oil fields, and shaggy logs from the woods; there would be meat and fruit and building materials; furniture on its way from old homes to new; and children, in busses, bound for school.

Railroad men measure transportation in ton miles—the movement of one ton one mile. Taking a hundred miles as a fair day's run, the GMC trucks in service have a daily capacity of 5,869,000 ton miles, which means that they could carry for one mile, in one day:

The annual wheat crop of Kansas—

plus material enough to build two Woolworth Buildings,

plus food enough to furnish breakfast, dinner and supper for four cities as big as Detroit,

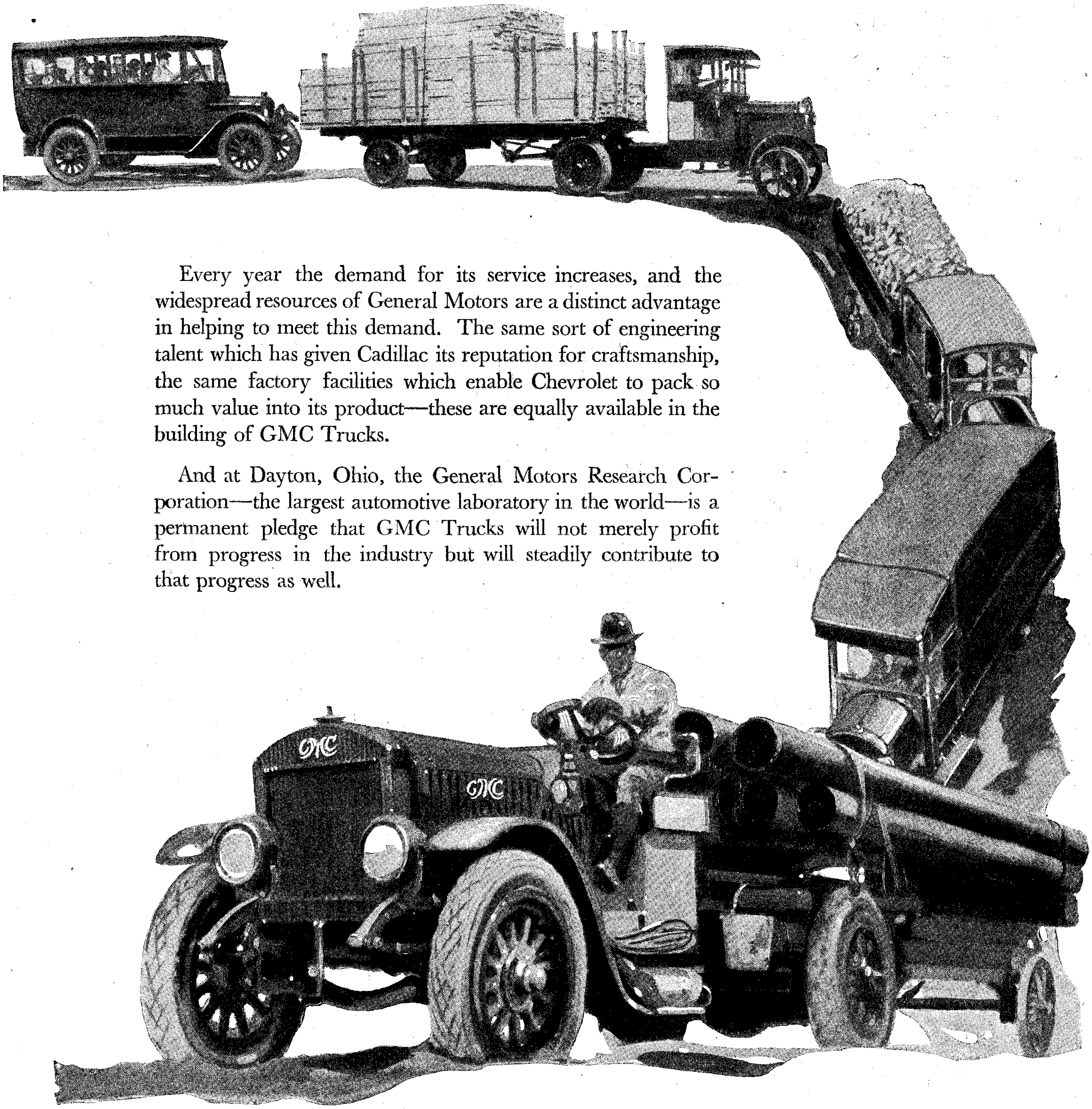
plus coal enough to warm the homes of Boston all winter.

Friend of the farmer whose time and produce it saves; friend of the city dweller whose living costs it reduces; friend of the railroad whose less profitable business it assumes, and whose terminal congestion it relieves, the motor truck has only *begun* the work it is destined to do.

GENERAL

Maker of PASSENGER CARS AND TRUCKS

BUICK · CADILLAC · CHEVROLET · OAKLAND · OLDSMOBILE · GMC TRUCKS



Every year the demand for its service increases, and the widespread resources of General Motors are a distinct advantage in helping to meet this demand. The same sort of engineering talent which has given Cadillac its reputation for craftsmanship, the same factory facilities which enable Chevrolet to pack so much value into its product—these are equally available in the building of GMC Trucks.

And at Dayton, Ohio, the General Motors Research Corporation—the largest automotive laboratory in the world—is a permanent pledge that GMC Trucks will not merely profit from progress in the industry but will steadily contribute to that progress as well.

GMC

MOTORS

Its Divisions and Subsidiaries make ACCESSORIES, PARTS AND EQUIPMENT
which contribute to the merit of many other trustworthy cars

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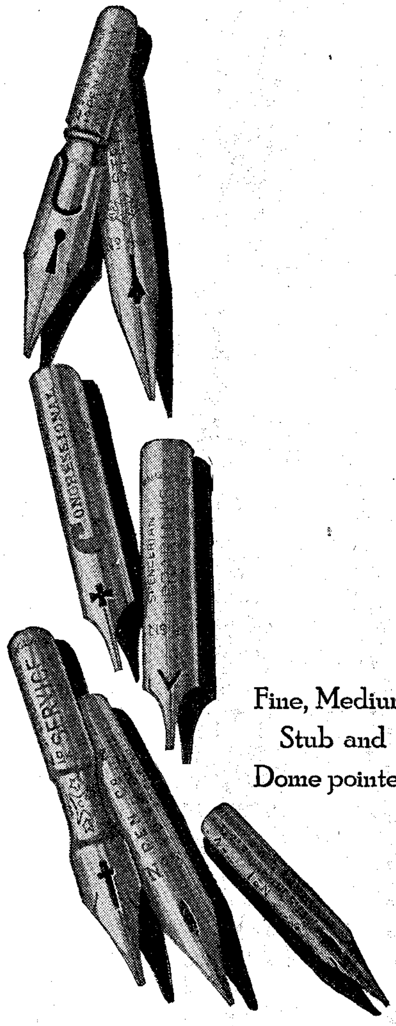
New Departure Ball Bearings · Klaxon Warning Signals · Hyatt Roller Bearings · Jaxon Rims · Delco-Light Power Plants and Frigidaire

Spencerian
Personal Steel Pens



Fine, Medium,
Stub and
Dome pointed

A point for
every writer

It's the special Spencerian steel and the finely worked, hand-made points that make Spencerian Pens last so long and write so smoothly.

Many people who have difficulty in writing with an ordinary pen, find in Spencerian Pens that responsiveness and pen-ease which is born of true pen steel and perfect writing points.

Send 10 cents for ten different sample pens and that fascinating 32-page book, "What Your Hand Writing Reveals." Then pick your style.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.
349 Broadway New York City

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

the west the outer wall of the huge grandstand recedes to north and south in a pleasing curve. The colors are harmonious. Dull red, the shutters of the lofty windows blend into the dun hues of the cement. The gates are closed by dark green doors and above the entrance the Nation's colors, Red, White, and Blue are woven through the design of ornamental shields.

From the east the stadium becomes a sweeping curve of lofty stands, the roof fretted with a simple, yet pleasing design in steel painted dark, rich green, the almost numberless seats of the three huge stands a lighter green, and below the green of the diamond, set off from the white boxes of the lower tier by the narrow black ribbon of the cinder-track.

On the tenth of May in 1922, recalls Mr. Lane, work on this huge structure actively commenced. Since that day a small army of men, numbering at the maximum over five hundred, have toiled unceasingly to make of the artist's blue-prints a living reality. "Into the huge maw of that wide, gaping grandstand have poured thousands of barrels of cement, thousands of cubic yards of gravel." He speculates that:

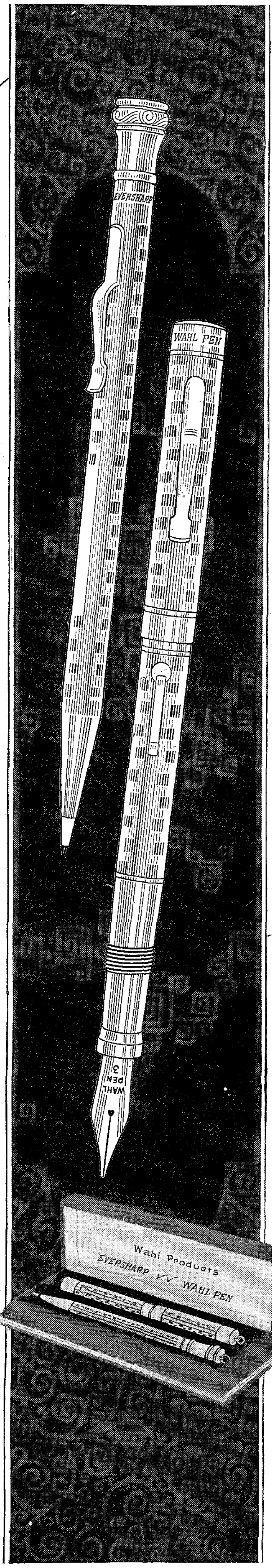
> A chance visitor to the park six months ago might well have thought he had stumbled on primeval chaos. The giant frame of the grandstand has absorbed two million pounds of structural steel. A thousand tons of reinforcing rods have given strength to concrete walls. More than forty-five thousand barrels of cement have been swallowed up in the mixture of thirty thousand cubic yards of concrete. More than two million feet of lumber went into the construction of the bleachers. These items, so big as to be meaningless to all save a construction engineer, yet serve to give an inkling of the vastness of this structure.
>
> Many new and original ideas have served to make of this stadium the last word in baseball parks. Perhaps the most conspicuous of these new ideas is the famous mezzanine floor of the grandstand. There was a time when a ship was an undecked hulk. Then some unknown inventor decked that hulk and thought he had done a good day's work. He had. Later inventors added another deck. Now a modern passenger steamer has as many decks as the designer cares to put into her hull. The ancient Greek stadiums were all built on a semi-circular side hill. The Coliseum at Rome, vast as it is, is one continual tier of seats. So to-day is the Yale Bowl, big enough to accommodate an enormous host of football fans, but a single-decker, none the less. Theaters confronted with the problem of limited floor space long since solved that problem by adding balconies. The modern ball park confronted by somewhat similar problems in limited and ultra valuable city real estate, started up in the air with a two-decked grandstand. Such a structure is now the rule throughout the Major League circuits. But the builders of the new Yankee Stadium having already experienced the task of accommodating an army of spectators whose numbers soared higher and higher among the thousands, endeavored to cope with this great problem by inserting a middle balcony or mezzanine floor in the grandstand. This novel feature will be examined perhaps with closer scrutiny by the fans than any other of the new park's seating arrangements.
>
> Another feature novel also to a ball park is the cinder-track which girdles the outfield of the diamond in a regular curve four hundred yards in length. The use of this cinder-track is very obvious. Dedicated to baseball the new Yankee Stadium is in a wider sense dedicated to athletic sport.
>
> Nearly ten acres of valuable city real estate are embraced within the outer wall of the Yankee Stadium. Of this large tract some four acres is appropriated by the diamond and playing-field. The recently constructed diamond is of the approved turtle-backed type. The distance from home-plate to the stands along the right and left-field foul lines is approximately equal to the distance between home-plate and the right-field wall at the Polo Grounds. It will therefore be just as easy to hit a home run into the right-field stands in the Yankee Stadium and a shade easier into the left-field stands close to the foul line. From the foul lines, however, the stands recede rapidly into the distance, and it would take a terrific wallop even from Babe Ruth's huge bat to drive a ball into the remoter section of the bleachers.
>
> Foolish stories have floated about that the playing-field was designedly limited so as to enable Babe Ruth to break his home-run record. One needs but to glance at these stories to see their falsity. Babe Ruth is at the best a temporary attraction. A few seasons at the most and his great feats will be but a memory. The Yankee Stadium, however, is a permanent institution. It was built not as a setting for one player, however brilliant a star.

HOW EXERCISE AFFECTS OUR HEARTS IN YOUTH AND AGE

WHAT happens to the heart during violent exercise? And is continued and strenuous physical exertion in youth likely to lead to "heart disease" in later years? A scientific investigator of the subject, R. Tait McKenzie, M.D., LL.D., Professor and Director of Physical Education, of the University of Pennsylvania, has some interesting conclusions to offer. He recalls the widely differing reports on heart troubles among athletes, and collects and compares the investigation of a number of physical experts. He finds, first, that exercise should be regulated with great care in relation to the age of the person taking it. He points out, in a recent comprehensive volume called "Exercise and Education in Medicine" (W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia):

> The volume of the heart in children is proportionally smaller to the diameter of the arteries than it is later on. During adolescence the volume of the heart is increased twelvefold, while the diameter of the arteries increases only threefold (*Edinburgh Medical Journal*, July, 1907). The child's growth is in relation to and dependent upon this rapid development of the heart and its power to produce increased pressure of blood in the arteries. This ability increases with age, but there is always the danger of overfatigue in young and growing children.
>
> Rivière (C. Rivière, *British Medical Journal*, September, 1909) carefully examined the hearts of forty boys, well-built and

It's somebody's birthday today



A write-hand combination with features that can't be copied

It's a happy birthday that brings to the owner of an Eversharp a Wahl Pen to match it. It's a doubly happy birthday that brings both these improved writing instruments to the person who still uses the old-fashioned kind.

Eversharp is the greatest pencil improvement ever made. It is beautiful. It does away with whittling and sharpening. It doesn't get lost. It is perfectly balanced for perfect writing ease. It is made to last a lifetime. And Eversharp's patented features can't be copied by other mechanical pencils.

The Wahl Pen, with its all-metal barrel, is indestructible—there's no limit to its length of life. It holds more ink. All parts fit as perfectly as the parts of a watch. No leakage in the pocket. No twisting of threads or cracking as with rubber.

Eversharp and Wahl Pen are made in gold and silver, in designs that match, and in various sizes, for pockets, purse, ribbon or chain. Eversharp, $1 to $10. Wahl Pen, $4 to $10. Solid gold at higher prices. Look for the name on the pencil and the pen.

Made in U. S. A. by THE WAHL CO., Chicago
Canadian Factory, THE WAHL CO., LTD., Toronto

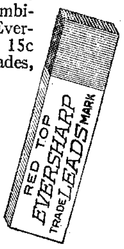
EVERSHARP
matched by
WAHL PEN

This Eversharp patent prevents a wobbly lead.

The Eversharp rifled tip is made like the inside of a rifle barrel. It cuts tiny grooves in the sides of the lead and holds the point like a vise until you are ready to move it. No slipping, no wobbling. Eversharp loads at the breech, like a rifle, and carries enough lead at one time to write 240,000 words.

Remember!

You can't have a good pencil unless you have good lead. Don't refill your Eversharp with "any old kind." Also—Eversharp Pencils and Eversharp Leads are made to *fit* each other. You can't be sure of the same results with any other combination. Two hundred million Eversharp Leads are sold per year. 15c in the red top box. Seven grades, from very soft to very hard.



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THE WAHL CO.

This man
was losing control of his business

HERE was a business where every surface indication pointed to great prosperity. Sales were piling up. Production was far behind.

And yet, the owner of the business didn't know whether he was making money or merely making motions.

His accounting department was too swamped with work to keep him intelligently informed.

The
ELLIOTT-FISHER IDEA

Elliott-Fisher best meets the requirements of modern accounting by furnishing:

INSTANT PROOF OF ACCURACY
Without extra work or effort.

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The flat writing surface makes possible the writing of many records at one operation.

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New light on your accounting problems

Get in touch with an Elliott-Fisher representative and you will find that in many instances he has met accounting problems involving peak loads, delayed statements, trial balances, and other routine difficulties — and has suggested mechanical improvements which successfully overcame the trouble.

He will do more than clearly explain *these* things. He will point out how Elliott-Fisher ends duplication of accounting operations, enables the consolidation of writing numerous records in one operation, and proves the work instantly as each entry is made—thereby providing daily information while the facts are valuable.

Invite an Elliott-Fisher representative to call, without in any sense obligating yourself. It may result in light on your accounting problems that will be worth dollars and peace of mind to you. Write or telephone our nearest office.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

sound, for a school holiday excursion lasting one week, their ages ranging from seven to fourteen years. Expeditions of five to seven miles were taken daily and included a 400-foot climb. On two days the walking for the bigger boys was increased to twelve miles. In addition to excursions, any available time was given over to football and games. In short, the boys were subjected to considerable physical strain, while the eight hours of sleep proved decidedly insufficient. Five days after their return twenty out of thirty-three showed cardiac enlargement of various grades. This was to be expected, but at the end of two, four, six, and ten weeks only a few of the hearts each time had returned to normal, and ten of them, nearly all among the younger boys, still remained appreciably dilated two and one-half months after the excursion. It is clear that the normal limit of endurance in these boys was surpassed, and that the heart would require one or two years to recover again its normal relationship to the needs of the circulation.

Leo Zuntz (*Zeitschrift für Balneologie*) reports on a somewhat similar excursion by thirty-two excursionists, all physicians, from thirty-five to sixty, who made the ascent of the Brocken, a heavy snow-storm considerably increasing the labor of their ascent. The fourth decade of life was represented by eight men, who, for the most part, had had insufficient sleep during the previous days and had indulged more freely in alcohol than usual. In spite of this, six of them regarded the ascent as easy, and even the two others, who found the exertion severe, observed no bad after-effects, altho one shortly before reaching the top had a fainting spell. The sixteen men in the fifties made still more favorable reports, probably because they had taken better care of themselves in their previous days. Only two considered the ascent difficult, while the majority noted an increase of vigor after the march. Five of the participants were in the sixties, and those accomplished the ascent best who had been trained for it by gymnastic and Alpine exercise. Zuntz himself, the oldest of the mountain climbers, being sixty-five, suffered a light febrile attack after the undertaking, because he had to take a rapid journey to Berlin in his wet clothing.

Here endurance was well maintained by those whose circulation was well established by age and experience, even with poor preparation for the test. Such a spell of exercise would have dilated and injured the hearts of boys of eight, just as there would have been risk of serious overstrain in the older men if they had attempted to force the pace beyond the rate at which their heart and respiration could take care of the increased stream of waste matter from the unusual muscular action.

The immediate and remote effects of competitive athletics on the heart has always been the subject of much discussion, Professor McKenzie recalls, and recent investigation, he says, has done much to clear up the mist of conjecture and prejudiced opinion with which this whole subject has been befogged. He goes on:

> The heart has been observed under severe exercise both in the laboratory and in actual athletic competition ("Importance of Daily Physiologic Control During

"It improved the condition of every one who was constipated"

Recent experiments explain action of Fleischmann's Yeast in relieving this common complaint

In three great scientific laboratories and hospitals, recent experiments were made on over 100 persons—to test the effects of Fleischmann's Yeast on constipation.

It was found that the yeast mixes with the highly-nutritious, concentrated foods which form most of our modern diet, *softening them and increasing their bulk.* This greater bulk gently encourages the intestinal muscles to act, and at the same time *strengthens* them by offering just the resistance they need.

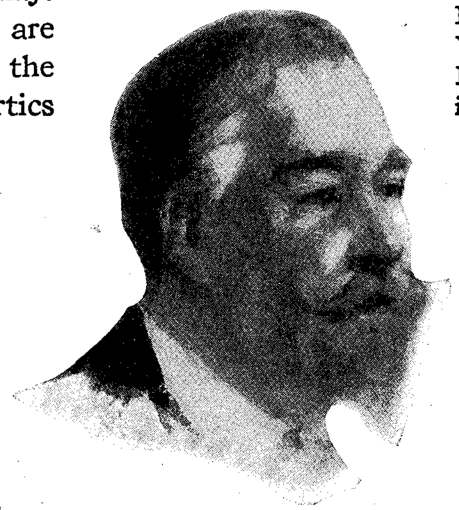
That is why, according to the recently-issued report of these tests, Fleischmann's Yeast "*improved the condition of every one who had any degree of constipation.*" It simply assists Nature to restore normal, healthy conditions. Hundreds of thousands of men and women are eating Fleischmann's Yeast today. Physicians and hospitals are prescribing it in place of the dangerous drugs and cathartics which *weaken* the intestinal muscles and so actually *increase* the trouble.

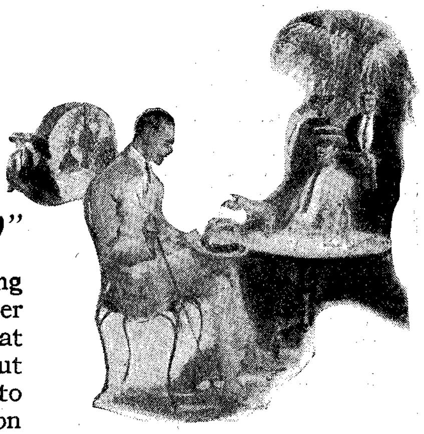
Your own physician will heartily endorse this principle of treating constipation by gently encouraging the intestinal muscles to act for themselves. Be sure you get Fleischmann's Yeast—yeast in its natural fresh form. Recent experiments have shown that yeast corrects constipation only when its cells are alive and active, and that it loses its laxative effect when these cells are "killed" and dried.

Eat at least 2 or 3 cakes a day—plain or dissolved in water, milk, or fruit juices—preferably half an hour before a meal, or the last thing at night.

Get several cakes at a time—they will keep in a cool, dry place for several days. Be sure you get Fleischmann's Yeast. All grocers have it.

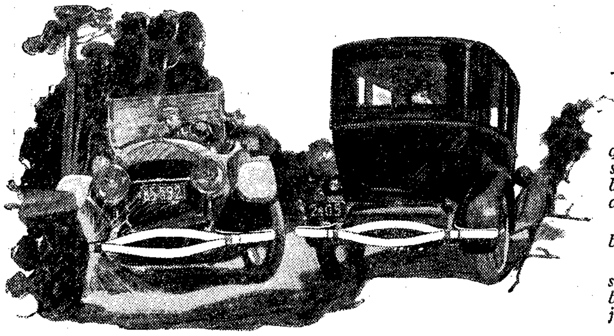
Send for free booklet, "The New Found Value of Fleischmann's Yeast in Building Health." The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York.





"Though 58 I am feeling like a boy of 20"

"For the last four years I had been suffering constantly with indigestion," writes a broker from Havana. "I could not go to the club at night. I had to give up all my pleasures. But since a friend of mine recommended to me to try Fleischmann's Yeast, I am back again on the same old footing. Though 58 years old I am feeling as if I were only 20 — thanks to Fleischmann's Yeast."



—and the car wasn't damaged a bit!

Two cars! A narrow bridge! A quick decision between a head-on smash or bumping the end of the bridge. Instinctively the latter, of course.

And the car wasn't damaged a bit!

The Lyon Spring Bumper absorbed the impact. It yielded to the blow like a spring, warding off injury to the car and its driver.

LYON PROTECTION *and* BEAUTY WORTHY *of* ANY CAR

LYON Spring Bumpers are safeguarding over a million cars. Throughout the country, motorists and dealers know the remarkable protective qualities of the *Lyon Straight Bar and Lyon Convex Bumpers.*

Now, a *new* Lyon is ready for your car—the Vanguard, at $16.50. It is a beauty—designed and built for folks who want a moderate-priced bumper that combines good looks with real Lyon protection.

The Vanguard's graceful, distinctive lines will add materially to any car's appearance. Yet, beauty is secondary to the assurance of safety offered by this sturdy, broad-faced bumper.

The Vanguard has the famous Lyon-patented, two-piece construction and open looped ends. Like all Lyon Spring Bumpers, it is made of the finest spring steel, oil tempered and heat treated. So even after a severe shock it retains its shape and springing quality.

Is your car protected against collision? Can you drive with a sense of real security?

Lyon Spring Bumpers—front and rear—are the best assurance of safety you can buy. Insurance companies recognize this fact by granting reduced collision rates on Lyon-protected cars. These reductions easily pay for a pair of bumpers for your car.

Lyon Spring Bumpers are simple in design, exceedingly strong and perfectly balanced. They are quickly and easily attached to any car without drilling or altering the frame. No brackets are required.

$16.50

OTHER LYON BUMPERS

Straight Bar, $12.50-$16.50. Convex, $17.00-$22.00. Dreadnaught and Guardian, $22.00-$25.00. Ford Bumpers, $10.00-$15.00.

The Lyon trade-mark is on every genuine Lyon Spring Bumper. Accept no substitute.

METAL STAMPING COMPANY, Long Island City, New York

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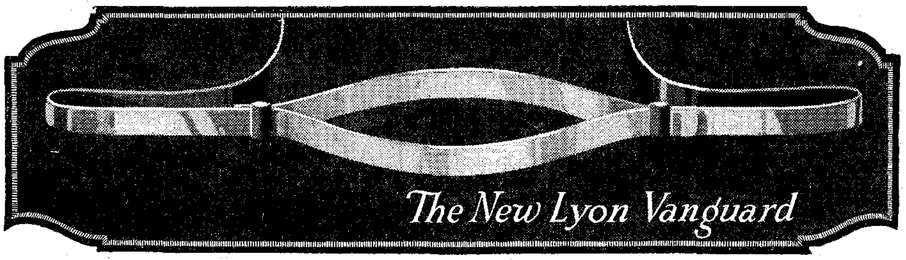
LYON RESILIENT BUMPERS



The New Lyon Vanguard

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

Training for Athletics," P. Torgesen, *Norsk Magazin for Laegevidenskaben,* Christiania). Selig found the temporary disturbances following severe exertion replaced by normal conditions five minutes after a wrestling match in twenty-two professional wrestlers at Prague (*La Semaine Medicale*). The apex resumed its normal place and the area of dulness became normal, so did the blood pressure, respiration and pulse. The short rests with which the wrestling matches were interrupted were sufficient to maintain equilibrium of circulation. In no case did he find a pathologic dilation of the heart.

Doctor Captaine and Miss Pokrychkina conclude that in a normal individual it is nervous strain that produces the acute cardiac pain, tendency to faint, and irregular pulse in the runner rather than the muscular work itself.

Theodor Schott investigated wrestling as an exercise in which endurance is combined with repeated maximum muscular strains. He noted dilation of the heart both right and left of 1 to 2 cm. or more, but also noted that all symptoms gradually disappear in a healthy man, and that the severest exercise, even if accompanied by compression of the abdomen by means of a belt, had but a temporary effect. All symptoms of heart insufficiency disappear in a few minutes, and the dilation tends to disappear readily and naturally, the time required depending on the elasticity of the tissues. Lehrbecher's (A. Lehrbecher, *Beobachtungen beim Ruder-training" Arch. f. Hyg.*, 1913, LXXXI, I). Observations on oarsmen are, in the main, confirmatory.

By far the most thorough and painstaking investigation of the effects of prolonged violent exercise on the heart, we are told, was that directed by Watson L. Savage, the subjects being fifty-nine competitors in a Marathon race of about twenty-five miles at Pittsburgh, which was run in circles that brought the competitors four times during the race past the tents in which the physicians were stationed. Professor McKenzie reports:

> The ages of the men were from eighteen to fifty-two years, averaging twenty-one, and they averaged about 3½ pounds below the normal weight for their height. During their preliminary training they lost on an average of 6½ pounds, altho one six-footer had lost twenty-three pounds. The thorough and complete examination of the pulse, blood pressure, and heart outline by the X-ray threw much interesting light on the subject.
>
> The hearts were divided into *four classes.* Of six men with small hearts, none finished; of eight with medium hearts, four finished; of seven with large hearts, four finished; of two with very large hearts, both finished. One week after the race eleven men were reexamined. Of these, two still showed a heart of the same size as immediately after the race, one a man of fifty-two years, which agrees with the previous statement as to the danger of men of advancing years engaging in violent exercise. The remaining nine had hearts smaller than they were before the race, showing that the temporary enlargement to provide for additional work ceases as soon as the extra necessity is relieved.
>
> In these cases the physiologic changes

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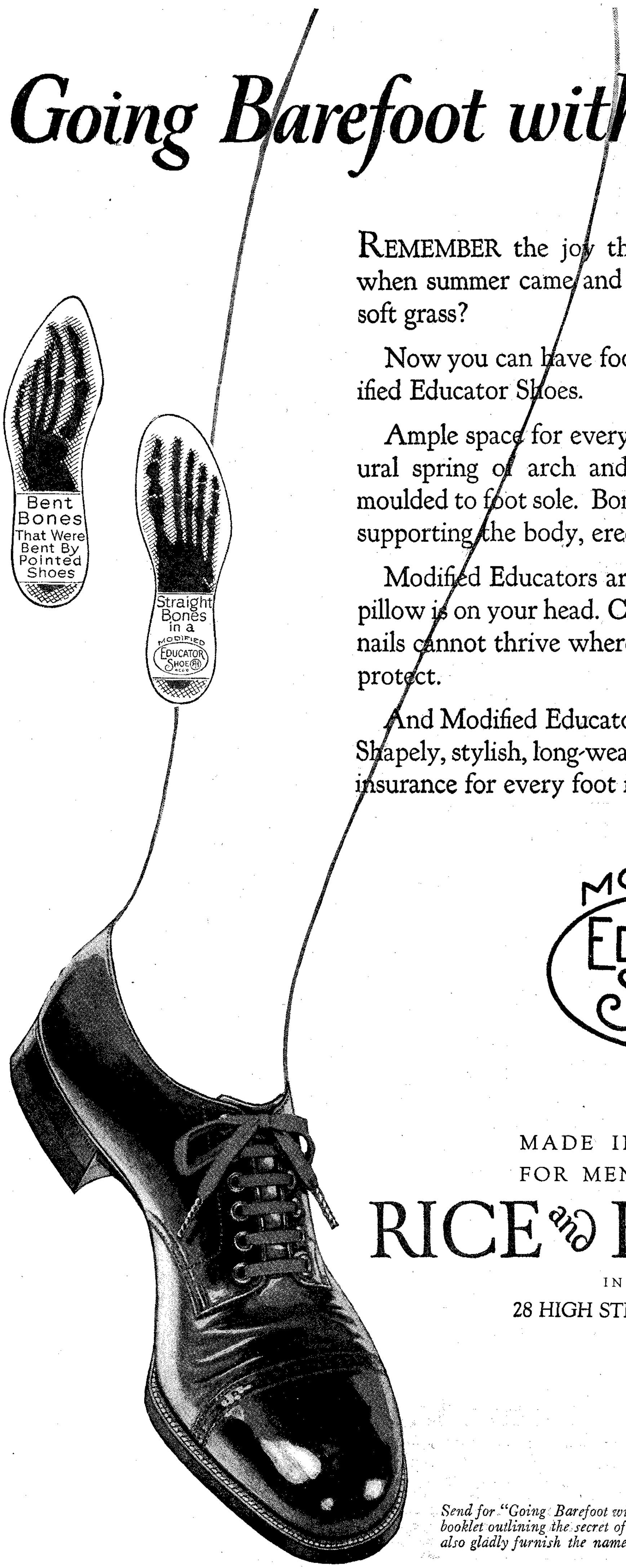
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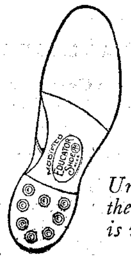

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

were observed, which, in some cases, became pathologic, and it was clearly demonstrated that the average individual who has trained for such a contest will show a pulse moderately slower than the normal. His blood pressure will be higher than the average. He will have a compensating hypertrophy, and in many cases heart murmurs will be present. As soon as the race is over a recession into the normal follows, in some cases quickly, in others slowly, while in a few not at all.

No more prolonged and exhausting test of endurance could be devised than such a race, and yet in former Marathon races Blake and Larabee found no permanent injury resulting from the three races they observed.

A single cardiac overstrain with acute dilation has no immediate after-effects, further than those already described on the healthy young adult, decides Professor McKenzie, but the remote after-effects of strenuous exercise "has also been the subject of much controversy," and he submits this brief review of the facts:

The first careful investigation to determine the after-effects of athletic competition was on university oarsmen at Oxford and Cambridge. The crew man is required to row repeatedly a distance of four miles at top speed, the twenty-five minutes being spent in a posture which impedes full freedom of the lungs and heart action.

E. H. Morgan (*University Oars*) took the contestants of the interuniversity boat races between Oxford and Cambridge from 1829 to 1869 as his field, and communicated directly with 151 of the 255 survivors, as well as the relatives of the 39 who were dead, making a total of 294 reports received. Of these, seven either speak of themselves as probably injured or were so described by their relatives, sometimes with considerable reservation. On tabulating the crews with reference to expectation of life, as compared with *Farr's English Life Insurance Tables*, which place the expectation of a man of twenty at forty years, he found that the expectation of these oarsmen was forty-two years. Of the thirty-nine deaths, he found eleven died of fever, seven of consumption, two of other forms of chest disease, six of accident, three of heart disease, one of Bright's disease, and eight of various causes not connected with athletics. Of the seven deaths from consumption, it was found that nearly all had a strong personal or family history. This was about the average mortality from diseases of the circulatory apparatus, as well as from consumption, as disclosed by the registrar-general's report, and it must be remembered that they rowed without preliminary medical examination, the unfit being weeded out by the more costly elimination of the oar. There were no sudden deaths nor rapidly fatal heart cases.

In America, we are told, similar but much more complete observations were made on Harvard oarsmen by George L. Meylan of Columbia (*P. E. Review*), who interviewed every survivor personally where possible or had reports made out by their medical attendants. He found that:

One hundred and fifty-two men had

rowed from 1852 to 1892, of whom 123 still survived (November, 1902), thus allowing eleven years to elapse after the last race observed to give time for any evil effects to show. He interviewed seventy-six men personally, and sent to all a questionnaire that was most admirable in its completeness. In longevity, the first crew (1852) showed an increase of 1.6 years per man as compared with the selected lives of the insurance tables in which a man of twenty has an expectation of 42.2 years. His results were interfered with by a number of deaths of men in their prime during the Civil War. By allowing to those killed in battle the ordinary expectation of men of their age, the advantage would be increased to 5.39 years per man. Of the thirty-two deceased oarsmen, two died of heart disease, one of consumption, two of Bright's disease, eight were killed in the Civil War and by accident, three died of pneumonia, two of apoplexy, one of dissipation, one of paresis, one of cancer, and ten of unknown causes. In neither of the two cases of heart disease was rowing given as the cause. The after-health was most satisfactory in sixty-eight, good in thirty-six and poor in one. Two believed that rowing had injured them, one claiming to have dyspepsia and the other an enlarged heart, which, however, had caused him no inconvenience since he left college. These results would seem to prove conclusively that rowing is not a serious factor in the production of early death from disorders of the circulation, but it must be remembered that these were lives doubly selected, first for constitutional vigor, and secondly for muscular strength.

Dr. William G. Anderson (*Yale Alumni Weekly*) found that the graduates of Yale who had won their "Y" on athletic teams showed a mortality considerably less than that of the general graduate class.

Armstrong, of Wellington College, in 198 cross-country and steeplechase runners found, of the thirteen deaths from 1870 to 1904, that none died from heart disease. Hammet (Charles E. Hammet, *Middle and Distance Running*, in *Popular Science Monthly*), in his exhaustive compilation of distance runners, found similar results.

Ex-Surgeon General Stokes believes that the prolonged course of training required for athletic competition is dangerous in its effect upon those who indulge in it sufficiently to excel therein. The statistics he quoted are discust in a symposium on the subject (*Medical Times*, New York). The rate of mortality and disability, among the 625 athletic midshipmen is, however, less than that based among the 750 non-athletic midshipmen living under similar conditions, so that all available evidence would indicate that there is but little reason for alarm, except in cases where the test is flagrantly unfitted to the age and condition of the competitor, or when the training is notoriously overdone or neglected.

Athletic competition is conducted with such intensity in many American schools, academies, and colleges, that there is always danger of overexhaustion by undertaking contests that should be reserved for maturer years, and repeated overstraining of the immature heart must be injurious to its structure and function, its marvelous recuperative power alone preventing such effects from showing more clearly than they do.

Rubner, the physiologist, and Kraus, the clinician of Berlin, in a report to the Prussian Government condemn in no uncertain terms the whole competitive idea in sport, forbidding races one-quarter mile to one mile among schoolboys, but since

The strange effect six tiny glands have upon our teeth

Startling new facts made known by the medical profession

Six tiny glands in the mouth are slowly drying up, scientists say. Experiments have shown that they no longer pour forth sufficient fluids to neutralize and wash away the acids of the mouth.

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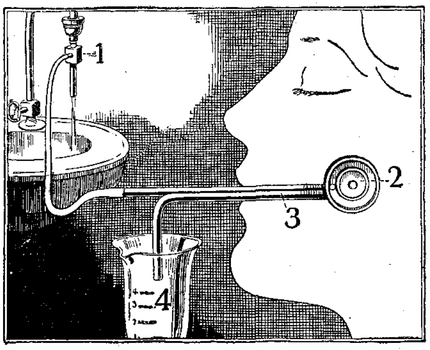

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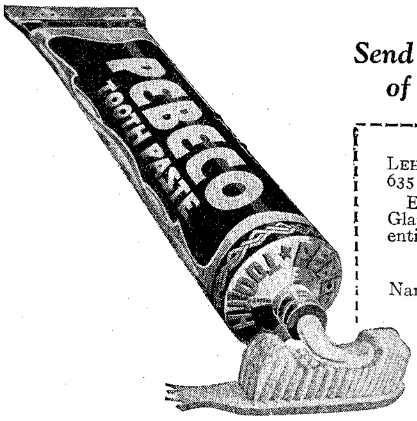
Primitive man had practically perfect teeth. Chewing hard, tough foods kept his mouth glands working.



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

the war competitive athletics have been encouraged in Germany on a scale never before known. While one is disposed to agree with such a prohibition for young boys, a general condemnation will always be considered far too radical a step for peoples in which competition has always been, and always will be, an important factor in their systems of physical education.

There are also dangers that accompany the later years of a man's athletic life. Having accustomed himself to a high rate of physical activity, it is dangerous to stop all exercise suddenly as so many college graduates do when they enter business. The combination of overnourishment and underelimination that is sure to follow upsets the digestion, brings on palpitation, and helps in the rapid accumulation of fat, and these symptoms often make him introspective, morbid and neurotic.

SOME CANDID CRITICISM FROM A CADDIE

"I GUESS the caddies know more about all the golfers in the club than any one else knows about them. We know who the grouches are and the good sports." So writes a caddie of experience, about to retire after five years of carrying golf-bags about the links. One reason there isn't more fun in the caddying business, says this youthful "inside" critic, is that "we get blamed for so many things that we can't help, by so many players, both the good golfers and the bad golfers, especially those who are betting." Among the "various troubles" of a caddie, he writes in *The American Golfer*, is the size of the bags. "When you see the size of some of the bags we have to carry," he remarks,

> You can see that most of the time we earn our money. I have often carried bags that had from twelve to sixteen clubs where the player never used over six or seven, and sometimes not that many.
>
> When you have to carry a heavy bag with fourteen clubs in it, or even twelve clubs, after the first nine holes, you are not going to have much interest left in hunting for balls or anything else. By that time on a hot day you are so tired you don't care about anything. It is much harder on the little fellows than on us bigger ones. They are mostly pretty game and won't complain, but I have seen some of the smaller boys just staggering along the last few holes, hardly able to keep going. So they can't be of much help in locating or finding a lost ball.
>
> The golf player can help the caddie do better work by treating him square. I know I have always felt I would do anything for a golfer who was treating me right and not blaming me for his own mistakes. But when I get one that bawls me out because he has made a rotten shot, I can't help being glad whenever he loses a ball. I guess most kids feel that way. He isn't going to get the best of it from the caddies.
>
> Most of our troubles come from the bettors. When there are a lot of bets being made the caddies always know they are in for a rough day, for the losers nearly always seem to blame us. They never seem to

think that most of us are just a lot of young boys like any other young boys trying to make a little money and doing the best we can.

I think every caddie, or at least most of the caddies, would like to do a good job and be known as a good ball finder and a good all-around caddie. And most of us will hustle and do our best for the players who are not looking for a chance to blame us for everything. And sometimes they will blame us for not finding balls driven into muddy swamps, where it never could be found by anybody. And I had a player one day who made me wade up to my waist in cold water to try to find a ball with my toes that he had driven into the pond. It was a cold day and I almost froze when I came out, but all he could think of was the lost ball. There are not so many like this, but there are some in almost every club.

We know the fellows that don't mind improving a lie or that break other rules. There are not so many, but there are always some, specially when they are betting much.

Each caddie tells the other caddies what he knows about each man, so we have them all sized up pretty well.

There are some players, a few anyhow, who will ask you what their score is and, if you don't take off at least one stroke, they don't want you any more. But there are not many like this.

It's a lot of fun to caddie when you get a good player who is a good sport. Then we don't have to do so much walking and hunting for balls, and we get a chance to study his game and pick up some pointers.

Golfers could help a lot by using lighter bags and not carrying so many clubs, so we could get around better and not get so tired when we have to caddie all day.

"SHOOTING GOLF" OVER MANDARINS AND THINGS IN SHANGHAI

THERE are from 20,000 to 30,000 "foreign devils" in Shanghai, and practically all of them play golf. They have some difficulty, for there are hardly enough courses to go round, and those courses in use are equipped with such uncomfortable hazards as water buffaloes, Chinese horse-races, and wedding parties. On one of the most popular links, the so-called Race Club course, there are so many and remarkable hazards that most players decide there shall be no such thing as "out of bounds." On one occasion, says James W. Bennett, writing in *The Golfer's Magazine*, "a foursome of us were playing for dinner at the Carleton Café (no small item in these days of perpendicular prices)." One of the four sliced his ball into and across a populous street. In view of the "no out of bounds" rule, it was up to the player to drive back, so he climbed the fence and stalked into the roadway. Half-way across the street he dodged the "majordomo" leading the vanguard of a Chinese wedding procession, which included a brass band of some twenty pieces, followed by "great red palanquins filled with presents," and sedan chairs filled with the bride and groom and their kinsmen and friends. It was a long and noisy procession, but "through all the blether," records Mr. Bennett,

We could faintly hear our friend. He

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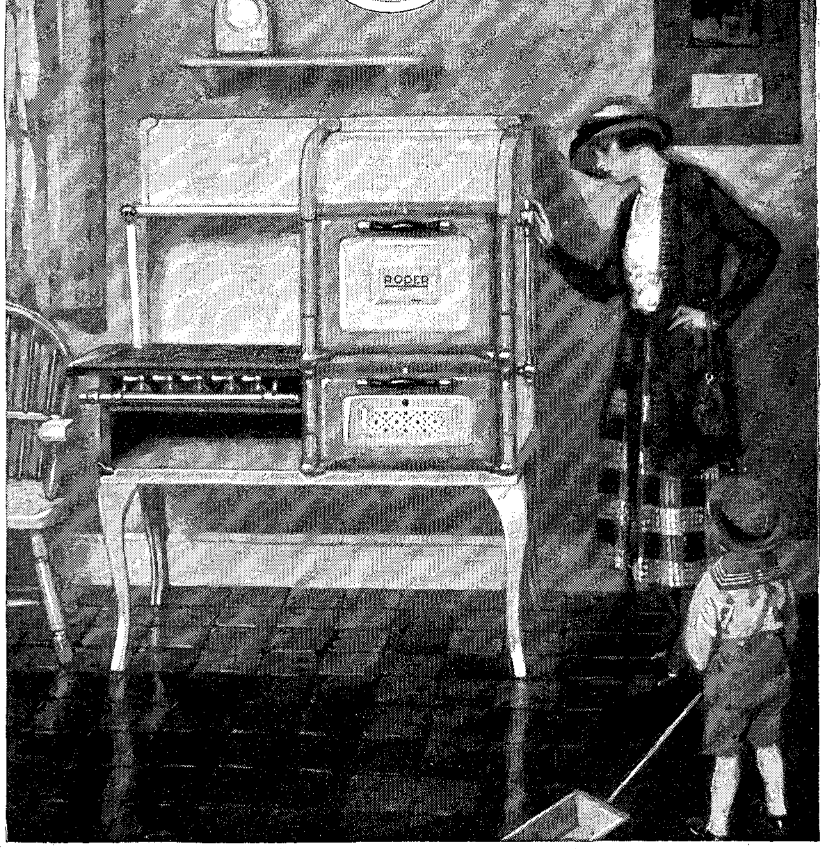

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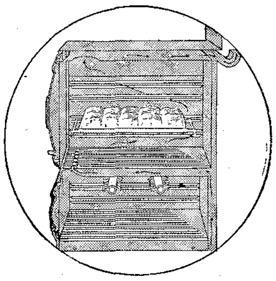

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

was grumbling mightily at the blankety-blanked hazard, for he had been having difficulties with his mashie that day. Apparently, however, he wasn't going to be stopt by any such small matter as a wedding parade. He was seen to take a mighty swing at the ball.

The result might be described as a low "Texas Leaguer." Hard and sizzling it wended its way—straight as the flight of a homing pigeon—to the midriff of a portly ex-mandarin.

"Ufff!" exploded the mandarin, and he poured out a strange flow of words that could only be accurately pictured in Chinese.

In a thrice the sedan-chair coolies were told to stop. A half-score equally portly Orientals hopped out and moved toward us ejaculating vividly. We had all been sitting perched crow-like on the fence, so they mistook us for the perpetrators of the indignity.

We hadn't the slightest idea what they were saying, but probably they were advising us that unless we desired to join the shades of our revered ancestors we had better cease firing. Or, perhaps they were saying that to score a bull's-eye against the Grand Poobah of their Tong was a commission of lese majeste and guaranteed to bring seventy-seven years of hard luck to the bride.

And the bride herself at that moment forgot Chinese etiquette and pulled back the curtains of her chair. Gorgeous she was, in a head-dress of roped pearls, pagoda-shaped. And a jacket embroidered with enough gold to pay Shanghai's combined caddies for a century.

As the formidable array moved toward us, we began smiling at them with determination. In addition, each took from our bag a club and flourished it suggestively.

Perhaps it was the smile—the Oriental is seldom proof against a smile—perhaps it was our sudden display of armed force. At any rate, they calmed down considerably. After addressing still more earnest and undecipherable words to us, they shrugged their shoulders and climbed back into their chairs. . . . And, as an example of Oriental justice, one of the mandarin's coolies pocketed the ball that had caused all the bother.

The incident so upset the original doer of the deed that his game blew up from that moment—with a "whoosh."

No, he was not the partner of the writer. The latter has always wanted to learn the name of that bride, so that he might send her a small gift of appreciation.

Occasionally tournaments are played at the race course, says Mr. Bennett. At such times—

Hundreds of golfers with pocketbooks too small to pay the Kiangwan fee, or with leisure too limited to spend the hour-and-a-half necessary to reach Kiangwan, throng these links that front on Bubbling Well road.

When the "griffin," or newcomer, in China—the name is taken from the shaggy little back-country ponies that are brought to Shanghai for racing—first plays on our golf courses, he is strongly aware of the Chinese caddies. Accustomed, at home, to seeing the freckled, gamin face of the urchin, aged nine or ten, who has forgotten more golf than he will ever learn, the new player here is startled at the onrush of tall, stalwart youths, nay, men.

Since a few "cash" a day will sustain life, these strapping fellows will fight lustily for the chance to make twenty coppers (six or seven cents, gold). With a tremendous chatter they debouch upon the player as he enters the gate. They wrest away his golf bag and pull and tug until the owner wonders if the good canvas can and will stand the stress of the battle.

The caddies, too, are inclined toward the baneful practise of marking a ball that has gone into the rough, then of coming back and remarking nonchalantly to their player: "Hell-dam', Mastar! No can findee yo' ball! He lost."

Like the Race Club course, the links at Kiangwan combine a race-track with golf grounds. Kiangwan—you can pronounce it as it is written, or as tho it were spelled "Kohng Wah"; there is a vast lack of unanimity on the subject—is Shanghai's premier course. Here it is where internecine golfing warfare is waged. Here, where the comity of nations sometimes gets skewgeed; as, for example, when some Nipponese from Tokyo defeats an Englishman or an American of the Shanghai team. But in the last analysis it is only golfing strife; and the coat-of-arms of Shanghai golfdom is singularly free of bars sinister.

Teams from Hongkong, Manila, from various Japanese ports, play here yearly, and occasionally a Singapore team comes north.

The Kiangwan course has eighteen holes of carefully laid out ground. And, since there are only two weeks of racing a year—in the spring and fall—golf gets the services of a none too small army of coolies. When Bret Harte spoke of being "Ruined by Cheap Chinese Labor," he never referred to Oriental golf links. There are acres upon acres of sward-like turf, there are beautifully raked sand traps, d—nably efficient bunkers (the writer knows!), all due to the ceaseless, early morning care of this civilian army. The Chinese will go to bed with the earliest of the chickens and, by that same token, he will arise cheerfully before dawn. Ergo, he has done his share of a good half-day's work on the links before even the most enthusiastic golfer arrives on the scene.

"Race week" at Kiangwan affords a perplexing problem for the golfer. In the fall, tennis has been ushered out and golf has taken the throne, some days before. In the spring, golf is having its Indian summer spurt. Usually, during both seasons, the days are brisk at this particular time, and golfing weather is perfect. Therefore the perfervid golfer does not think of permitting "race week"—a small matter like twenty thousand or more racing fans, steeple-chasing, horses, jockeys, attendants—to deter him from his Saturday afternoon game. He plays! But he plays under hazards undreamed of by ordinary men.

On one of the particular days, records the writer, W. P. Roberts (Shanghai's finest golfer and co-holder of the Kiangwan record of 73) was attempting a morning round before the racing would begin. As luck would have it—

His lie demanded a husky mid-iron shot. He had been playing par golf up to that point, and he tells that he saw visions of an unofficial record at least. The trajectory of the ball was over the race-track; a short shot meant that he might have to spoon the ball out of the dust in the middle of the track.

Just as he was preparing to fire away, his

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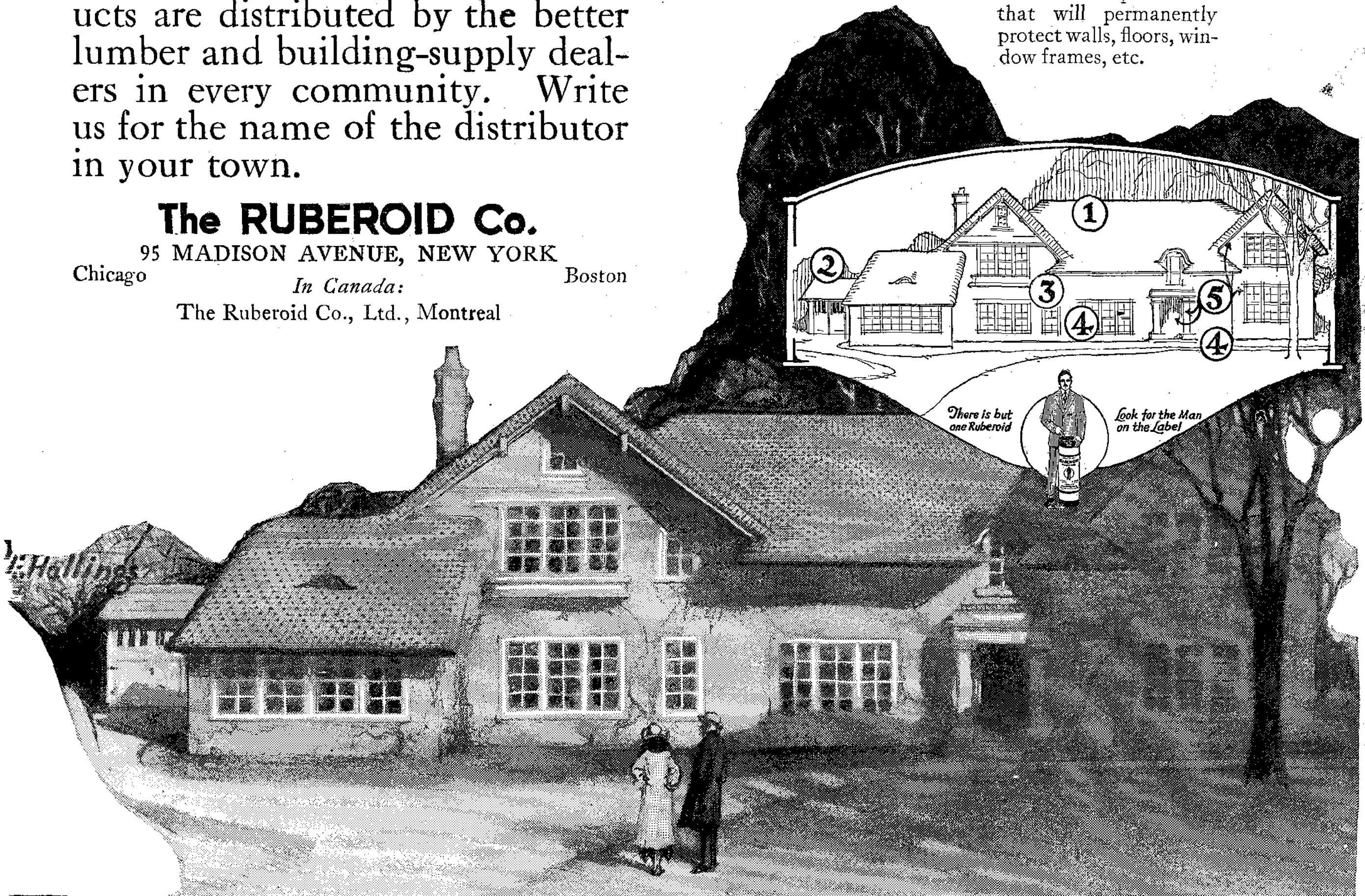
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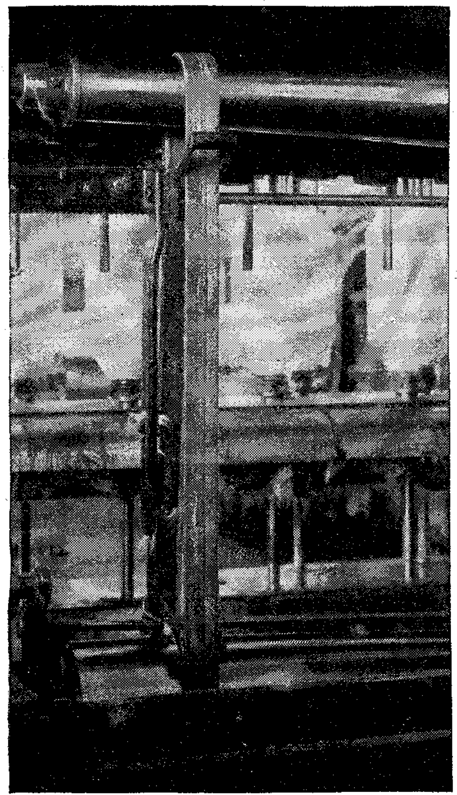

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Goodyear makes mechanical rubber goods for many industries, and, as in the case of these cord cone belts, all its products—Belts, Hose, Valves and Packing—are specially designed for their particular duty and built according to specifications determined by exact analysis. For further information about any of them, write to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

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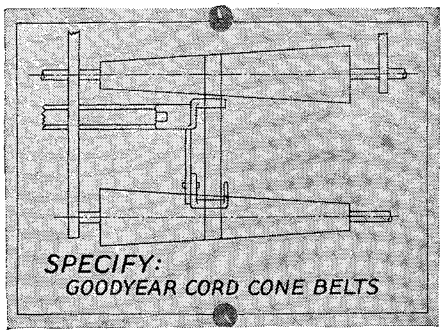

GOODYEAR

BELTS · HOSE · VALVES · PACKING

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

attention was diverted by a wild, barbaric blare of noise. Down the track came a procession of Buddhist priests, whanging away on cymbals, beating skin drums, tap-tap-tapping on small peachwood bells.

They were followed by a long string of jockeys (all Chinese, of course). The processional stopt and camped between Roberts and the now elusive green. A series of incantations were begun. The White Fox spirit (and its kindred devils) was exorcised on the spot. Each jockey with money enough to pay for the immunization was rendered immune, then and there, to all such evils as losing a race, a fall at the hurdles, or being left at the post.

The priests chanted, intoned, whanged and sang. In lulling waves the Oriental grand opera went on. The day was warm. (Roberts declared that he began to feel sleepy). Roberts sat down and propt himself against a grave mound. When he awoke the procession was gone. Likewise his luck and his chances of a record that day.

Among the hazards of Kiangwan, the most nerve-racking are the peripatetic ones, the water-buffaloes—the "draft horses" of China. They wander at will over the course. True, the animals seem well behaved and do not declare squatter sovereignty over the greens. Nevertheless, it is highly disconcerting for the golfer to have to play a mashie over one of these fierce-horned but sad-eyed ruminants in order to reach the flag. Why they are permitted on the course remains a secret locked in the breasts of the governors of the club only.

To repeat, they seem well behaved, but rumor hath it that they become slightly nettled and filled with thoughts of revenge should a golf ball thump whizzingly into their fat chassix.

Shanghai has one golf course, called Hoong Jeu, which is highly exclusive. But exclusive in a novel manner. No one can become a member unless he is a "Number One, Taipan." Translated, this means: The boss of a firm. No school teachers, "clarks," vice-consuls, even assistant general managers, need apply. I suppose Pershing, were he living in Shanghai, might be eligible. But, since Harding is his commander-in-chief, there might be some doubt as to his eligibility.

It is, however, an excellent, well-trapt course, and occasionally is used for international matches.

The Hongkew course is also excellent, and is out of the ordinary in that it has been designed as a junior course. There the boys and girls of the International settlement all foregather. The grounds are laid out with a weather eye for the shorter driving power of the city's youth. . . . And some of the youngsters there are going to make golfing history; for, after all, such is the only way to learn the game—in one's youth.

It is told of Jack Neville, one of California's finest, that he was forced at a precariously tender age into playing under the dour tutelage of a Scotch professional. His wild and tearful protests could be heard all over the Monterey links. But, willy-nilly, he was taught the wonderful golfing form that is the despair of many claimants for the Golden State's golfing crown.

When the Chinese, with their superbly phlegmatic yet dogged temperament (ideal for golf), take up the game, then there will be a real cause for fear of that now absurd bogy, "The Yellow Peril."

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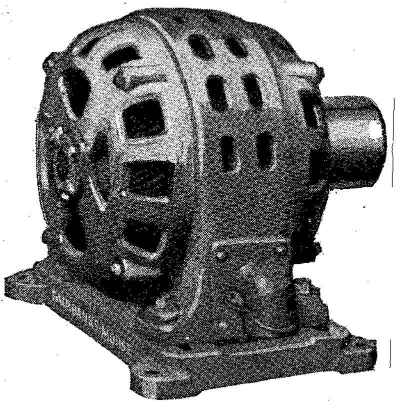

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"JOSHING" VERSUS BUSINESS IN BASEBALL

GONE is the good old badger fight. Snipe hunting has passed outside the ealm of organized baseball. Express-rains roll through the night, carrying eams about the country, but no recruit all-player clings to the rear platform, lesperately waving a red lantern. The 'hammocks" in the Pullman's berths are o longer used for supporting a pitching rm. Patent medicine companies receive o more orders for "fast-ball oil," and the lay of the bat guaranteed to produce a pecified number of home runs, is past. he recruit goes his way with a businesske manner, part of a business-like proession, "clowning" for no one. So wails n anonymous "Veteran Sports Writer," hose complaint appears in the Dearborn *ndependent.* This veteran yearns, as ther veterans have been known to do, r the good old days. He ruminates, with n eye on the past:

> The first important event of a spring aining season used to be a badger fight. very major league camp in the country ad at least one badger fight. As soon as e advance squad arrived preparations ere begun. Deep thought was given to lvertising the affair and this was accomished with an astonishing thoroughness. o detail was overlooked, and there were ore details than can be found, as a rule, in her sporting ventures conducted on a ammoth scale.
>
> Huge signs announced the fight. The ate was always included, also the place lected. Posters were distributed and erybody talked about the event. Convertion was necessary to preparation; everydy must become excited or pretend to be.
>
> In a week or so there appeared in town a dger, safely caged. The badger, natally, was the principal. The animal was t on exhibition in the lobby of the leading tel, or in the principal saloon or, at times, the window of a store.
>
> The badger would be pitted against a bull rrier. Frequently a mean-looking bull rrier was put on display. Like the badr, the dog was caged. The dog was always entified as the winner of nineteen or more mous fights with badgers. The badger d never suffered defeat. Getting these beaten animals in the same pit meant a el between unconquered beasts. It was und to be worth a busy man's time.
>
> Soon "excitement ran high." That was rt of the stage setting. Heavy wagers re placed, some picking the badger, hers stringing along with the dog. The agers were always made publicly.
>
> All this time search was being made for a ctim. Perhaps there was trouble in seting a victim; there would be four or five ndidates and the promoters could not cide upon one man. Each was "hopped " until a decision could be made.
>
> Often the official referee was not selected til the night of the fight. This was part the play, a stage effect. The idea was to ake the victim all the more anxious to cept the appointment.
>
> The ball-players, of course, were the incipal actors. The townspeople furshed the stage-setting and background, t the players were to furnish the chief tor. They always did. And always the ndidate was a recruit.
>
> On the scheduled night, players, towns-

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

men and folk from the countryside assembled. Here the advance "stuff" reached its climax. There was heavy wagering. Usually there were many arguments. All means that could be employed to add excitement were introduced. Everybody became agitated. There was a pause when the badger was brought in. He was exhibited and the result was more excitement, higher betting on the badger. The animal was then removed.

Finally it was announced that everything was ready. The announcement was applauded and then several asked who would referee. Sometimes a man was named, but often the announcer replied that the referee had not been agreed upon. After much argument a referee was announced. However, this referee was not one that the promoters intended to use. As he stept into the arena, he was challenged. Several men questioned his honesty, his courage, his physical fitness. Insults were exchanged and there followed challenges to fight. Often there would be fights, some of them most realistic. I have known participants to rehearse them carefully for days and days. Sometimes there was a free-for-all battle exceedingly well done. When order was restored the referee retired, indignantly refusing to officiate.

The crowd would then begin selecting a referee, "a man of courage, honesty and popularity." Names were presented and hooted down or disagreed upon. After many arguments, writes the veteran—

The name of the intended victim was finally introduced and the ultimate result always was that he became the choice.

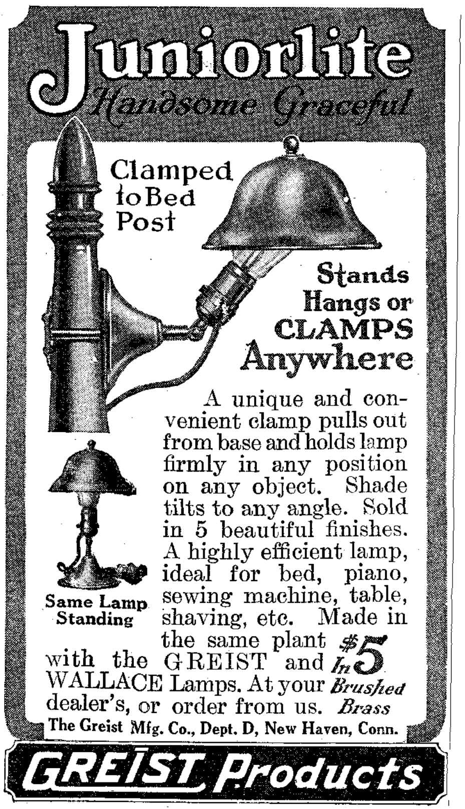
The arena was a large square, covered with sawdust. In the center stood a wooden box, with a long rope protruding. In one corner stood the handler of the bull terrier, holding his mean beast by the leash. The referee's duty was to pull the rope and release the badger. At the same time the handler of the bull terrier was to release the dog. The referee was in entire charge of the proceedings, and it was up to him to see that no unfair tactics were used and that the two animals received an even chance. The fight, of course, was to the death.

A signal was given and the referee gave the rope a quick jerk. However, instead of releasing a badger, the referee jerked out a jug of water which drenched his clothes. Then everybody howled with delight, and the rookie ball-player, who so gallantly acted as referee, was joshed for weeks.

Weeks of careful planning, infinite pains, endless publicity and preparations, with a drenched ball-player as the climax, the badger fight was the high spot of every training season and of every major-league club. It was as important to the season of preparation as opening day is to the regular pennant season.

The victim, naturally, was always somewhat annoyed, but this feeling vanished after several weeks, and then he joined the large society of former referees and waited for the next spring to come when he would promote a similar affair for another victim. He was always successful, unless he failed to make good in the major leagues.

Ball-players to-day would not think of holding a badger fight. The work that such an affair demands makes no appeal. The tone has changed and players view



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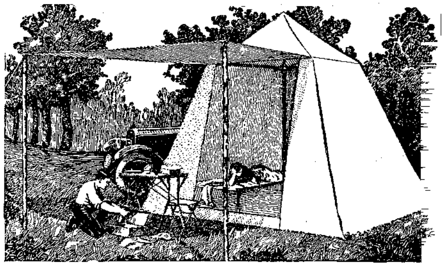

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matters differently. There would be nothing gained, only time lost.

Snipe hunting, it appears, has also been discarded. According to the writer:

It was always a favorite pastime. Snipe-hunting never received the prominence that was granted the badger fight, and snipe-hunting really did not start until after the badger fight was over.

Victims were many. The game was to invite rookies to hunt. Each intended victim was supplied with a bag and the perpetrators were armed with lanterns. Snipe were always hunted on dark nights.

The selected victims would be taken to a dark woods, several miles from the training camp. The object was to get the victims far from the town and main roads. The party walked steadily into the woods. The victims were stationed as far apart as possible. They were told to wait silently. The promoters would drive out the snipe and chase them into the open sacks. Snipe always sought refuge in empty sacks.

As soon as the victims were desirably placed the promoters would vanish. The automobile was always stationed far enough away so that the recruits could not hear the engine as the veteran players, with their lanterns, left for town. This they did quietly, peacefully.

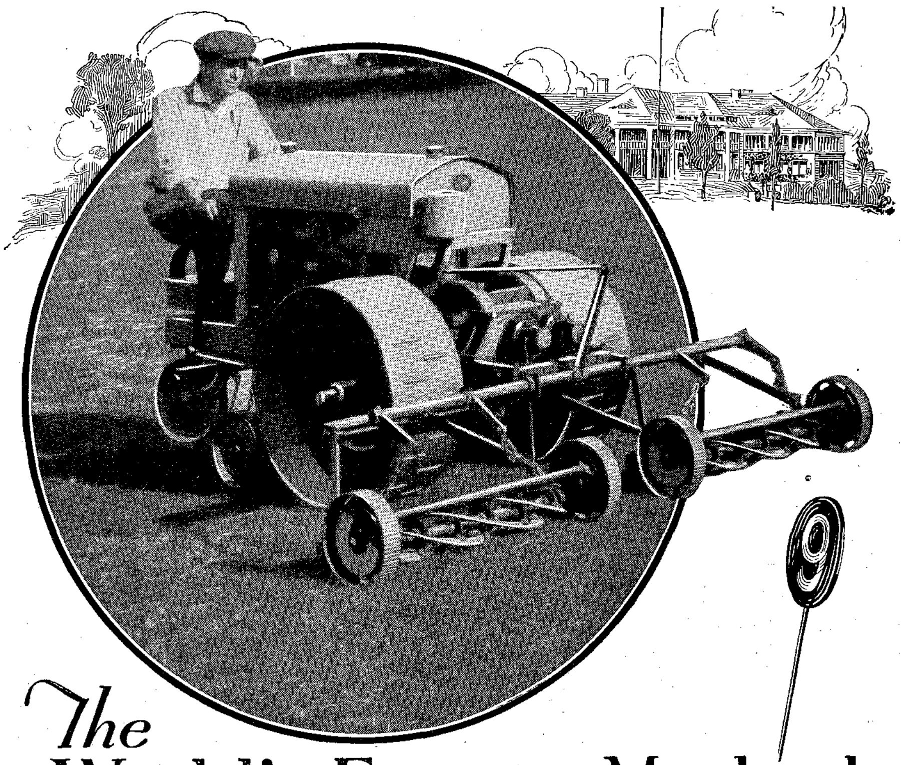
The victims would hold the sacks until suspicion got the better of them. Sometimes they held the sacks until dawn, waiting for the scared snipe. If they decided that the hunt did not promise much success and sought their companions, the trouble was on. Stranded in a strange woods, far from the main road, completely lost, the recruits invariably were compelled to wait until daybreak to find their way back.

Veteran pitchers always took keen delight in working one joke on the young aspirants for pitching jobs. Some of the recruits had never slept in a Pullman. The veterans would take the youngsters aside and give them much advice. One secret of success was taking care of pitching-arms. Properly to care for the arm the veterans had a secret which few knew. It was a simple plan, but it was the reason for the success of every star pitcher. So they said.

The veterans worked on the curiosity of the recruits; finally they were induced to divulge their secret. After swearing the recruit to eternal secrecy the veteran would confide that his success was due to resting his pitching-arm in the "hammock" of the Pullman berth. Many restless nights were spent by recruit pitchers who tried to keep their arms in the "hammocks" and some developed stiff and sore arms as a result and failed to show enough ability to win a job, which did not worry the practical jokers.

Another time-honored joke was that of holding the lantern. Ball clubs generally have two Pullman coaches. These are hooked to the rear of the train. The joke can be worked only on the rear car, and this is generally the one to which the recruits are assigned.

The recruits were told that major-league clubs feared more than anything else a train wreck. To prevent rear-end collisions the clubs always selected one player to do sentry duty on the rear platform. The player sat on the rear platform all night with a lantern. He was to swing the lantern and warn the engineer of any train that might approach from the rear. It was exacting, and only players who were mentally alert could be trusted. As a matter of fact, the recruits were told several major-league stars owed their positions to the showing they made holding the



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On this basis the Ideal Triplex welcomes comparison and will submit to any competitive test where transactions with recognized clubs or organizations are involved. Write for details.

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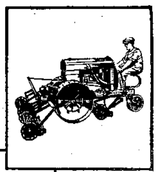

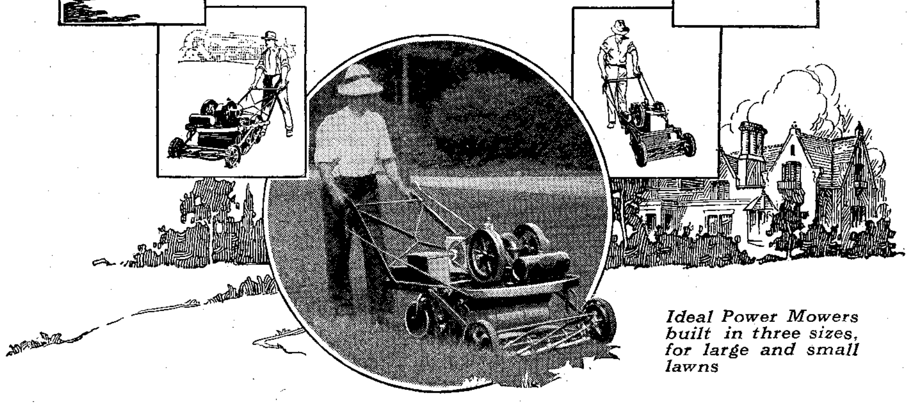

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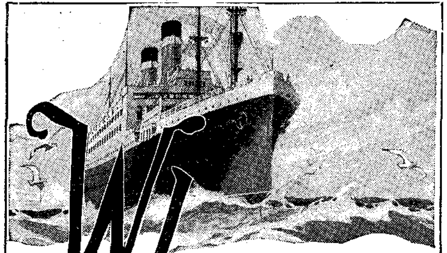

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

red lantern. Several train wrecks were prevented and managers figured that any player who is alert enough to prevent a train wreck is alert enough to hold a job in the major leagues. So the recruits were told—and many believed.

Young men have sat on the rear platform all night, peering into the darkness as the train rolled on. They firmly clasped red lanterns and prayed they might save the train and become famous.

This joke was really dangerous. Several players narrowly escaped death when sleep overcame them while on sentry duty. Managers always tried to prevent this prank. Railroads also forbade their train crews furnishing red lanterns to ball players, but in spite of all precautions the joke continued until recent years.

Also, inducing a pitcher to write a patent-medicine firm, asking for fast-ball oil, was a favorite trick. Players who wanted to become great batsmen were inveigled into spending certain sums for "home-run" bats, made by a certain factory and guaranteed to deliver a certain number of home runs each season. Nearly all players believe that certain bats "hold" a certain number of hits.

These pranks no longer form the sideshow of the major league training season. The player to-day is a business man. He has the money end of the game uppermost in mind. He attends strictly to business, and playing practical jokes is not business; that is merely a waste of time.

Another reason for canceling the jokes is that they were becoming too well known. The badger fight has become so widely advertised that finding victims among the sophisticated recruits that now come to the training camps would be difficult. However, it would be a simple thing to substitute new jokes. This is not being done. Jokes are passé in this business age of baseball.

In fact, continues the "Veteran," baseball, "regarded as our national sport," is really better classified as one of our leading business enterprises. He expatiates, with an air of regret:

The commercial angle of baseball has created one of the best dividend-producing investments in history. Not in all the country is there another venture with the business advantages enjoyed by baseball.

There are in the major leagues sixteen baseball clubs. Each club carries an average of twenty-five men during mid-season and more during the early and late part of the season. The teams represent the large cities of the East and Middle West, and civic pride is vested in them. The citizens refer to the organizations as "our team" and "our club," but among the 400 players that are employed on sixteen major-league teams in mid-season, I do not believe there are five that are bona-fide residents of the cities they represent. In the spring of the year the players are called to assemble at certain points south of the Mason and Dixon line to engage in preliminary practise and, as soon as the season closes, these players hurry back to the points from which they came seven months previously.

The only thing local about any team in the major leagues is the crowd. They bask in civic pride when the team is up in the race; they are steeped in gloom when the

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team is losing and wobbles somewhere in the second division. As far as the players are concerned, it makes no difference to them where they play, as long as they get the money they want. Of course, for the same salary, most of them would like to play in New York. There is a certain glamour about playing on Broadway that appeals to players. Detroit is a favorite town because of the loyalty and fairness of the baseball followers there. St. Louis and Washington are not popular because they are too hot during the summer. A team that has a chance for the pennant, or second or third place, naturally appeals to players, because finishing first, second or third means much extra money.

Never in the history of business or sport has there been anything quite like professional baseball. The owners are protected under the national agreement with far greater safety than one can find in business. The club owners united, guard their investment and guarantee against competition. Territorial rights are sacred and competition against this combine means absolute financial failure as the Federal League established.

The club owners whose money is invested have no fear of a "trade war." There is no such thing in professional baseball. There will be no bidding for talent, no "stealing" of employees by rival employers, no price-cutting in admission rates. The greatest worry that the average business man has is removed from the men that have their fortunes tied up in baseball.

The greatest asset of the club owners is, of course, the columns of the sport pages of the newspapers. Here they command something obtained by no one else—free publicity. Column after column is devoted to baseball from the day the players report in the Southern training camps until after the close of the season. At frequent intervals between seasons you can read baseball news; it is kept alive through twelve months of the year.

A man buys a major-league franchise. He sends representatives over the country to gather likely looking players. He brings them from all parts of the United States to represent the city where his money is invested in a franchise. Not one player, quite likely, is really a representative of the city. Nearly every player is a stranger. And then the local newspapers devote columns to this enterprise, giving it free advertising in tremendous bulk, sending special writers to report all the moves, the news and the features, advertising the team two months before it is ready to exhibit. It is the best advertising obtainable and does not cost the man who has his money invested in the club a cent.

If the average game attendance of a major-league team is 2,500 (and it is much more than that) then the motion-picture houses outdraw the ball team by many times 2,500 daily. But there is no free publicity for the motion-picture theaters, for, while they get publicity, this is paid for. The theaters that get publicity advertise heavily, and for this advertising they pay amusement rates, the highest charged for newspaper advertising. As pointed out, many times as many persons attend motion-picture houses as attend ball games, and there would be many times the interest in motion-picture news that you find in baseball. There is no reason why the motion-picture houses should not get more free space in the newspapers than the ball teams. Both are professional amusement enterprises, conducted for private gain.

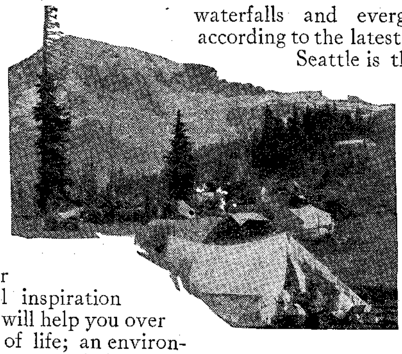
The large department stores spend for-

Isles and Islets Nestling in an Emerald Sea—The San Juan Archipelago in Puget Sound

The Table's All Set in *The Charmed Land*

and Seattle's keeping open house—COME!

EVERYTHING is ready for your vacation. The trout are rising to a fly. The golf is the best ever and it lasts 365 days in a year. There's a fine sailing breeze and the bathing is good. It's a little early for salmon, but they'll be great sport a bit later as will marsh and upland birds. The mountains are calling; the motoring will be a revelation in the joys of the open road; the scenery is a fascinating combination of the beauties of Switzerland brought down to the Mediterranean; wonderful hikes and camping trips await your coming; the air is that life-giving blend found nowhere else on the continent—the tang of the sea, the tonic of the mountains and the balsam of great fir forests.



Your days will be crowded with pleasure—you will have the time of your life. The weather will be a succession of glorious summer days with never a trace of excessive heat and the nights—Oh, how you will sleep!

You will rest your tired nerves, build up your body and secure spiritual inspiration from the environment that will help you over many of the petty worries of life; an environment made up of dazzling snow-clad mountains, stretches of blue sea, shimmering mountain lakes, sparkling streams, tumbling waterfalls and evergreen forests. Naturally, according to the latest official government figures, Seattle is the healthiest large city in America. Good accommodations everywhere and a wholehearted welcome. The latchstring's out—come direct to the Chamber's tourist information bureau—702 Third Avenue.

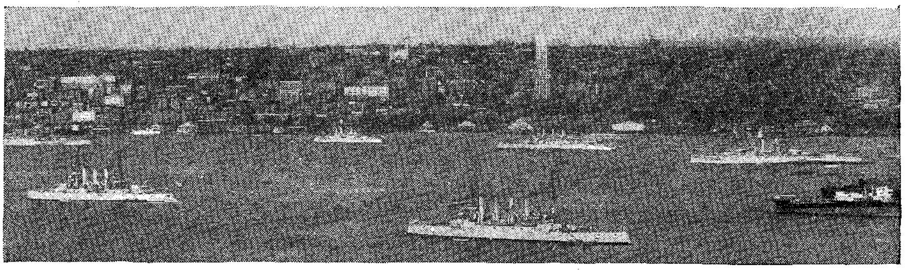
Low summer rail rates and a trip through wonderland enroute to the motorist. You will be surprised at the comparative inexpensiveness of the whole thing.

Send for Charmed Land booklet.

No visitor to any part of the Pacific Coast should fail to travel at least one way via Seattle and the Charmed Land.

SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—901 Arctic Building, Seattle, Washington

SEATTLE—*Center of America's Summer Playground*



Section of Seattle's Wonderful Harbor and the Pacific Fleet

Oh don't say, some ink!

You go in to buy some ink.
You: "Bottle of ink, please."
The clerk: "Black or blue?"
You: "M-m-m-m black, please."

The clerk wraps the first bottle of black ink that comes to his hand. You pick up your change and pat yourself on the back for having remembered to buy ink.

But you've forgotten—to call for Carter's. Don't just say "Bottle of ink." You want ink that takes hold of the paper, that doesn't all come up with the blotter—ink that is free from sediment—that will not build on your pen—ink that will remain clear and bright as long as the paper that it is written on lasts. You want Carter's Ink. Ask for it by name.

And for your fountain pen, ask for Carter's Fountain Pen Ink. It is scientifically made.

THE CARTER'S INK COMPANY
BOSTON MONTREAL
NEW YORK CHICAGO

Call for CARTER'S

CARTER INX PRODUCTS

Writing Fluid
Fountain Pen Ink
Cico Paste

Carbon Paper
Typewriter Ribbons
Stamp Pads

One of the household gods

ENO'S FRUIT SALT-
(Derivative Compound)

ENO'S FRUIT SALT DERIVATIVE COMPOUND
KNOWN AND USED FOR 50 YEARS
PLEASANT, COOLING, REFRESHING, SALINE.

The words "Fruit Salt" and ENO, and the design on the label, are protected by registration in U. S. A.

ENO'S "Fruit Salt" possesses in concentrated form many of the valuable properties of fresh, ripe fruit. Morning or night, a glass of sparkling ENO *naturally* assists normal digestive and eliminative functions, upon which good health depend. Pure, mild, thorough, reliable, safe for children, the delicate and strong alike. Its genuine value and economy have made ENO truly "a household god."

Put ENO to the test. You can buy the "Handy Size" for 75c; "Household Size," containing twice the quantity, $1.25.

At All Druggists

Sales Agents: HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO., Inc. 171 Madison Ave., New York Toronto and Sydney

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., London, S. E. 14, Eng.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

tunes with newspapers annually. They are responsible for a large percentage of a newspaper's earnings. You never see free publicity given a department store in the newspapers of major-league cities. A double-header is played at the ball-park, and a few days before this double-header takes place the fact is announced in the newspapers, the announcement being quite often "boxed" and given unusual prominence. The public is informed that such and such a day "will be bargain day at the local ball-park." You can see two games for the price of one admission.

The city's leading department store decides to have a big bargain sale. Wearing apparel and household goods are offered at greatly reduced rates. The sale means much to many families. Do the newspapers treat this as a news item? The newspapers permit the store owner to use an entire page of the paper to give a detailed account of the sale and all the store owner must pay is from $500 to $1,000, depending upon the newspaper, its circulation and the kind of contract for advertising that this particular store has.

Immediately following the war period, when food prices were very high, many merchants, realizing that prices must tumble and wishing to establish themselves well, started to cut the prices of food. No mention of such cuts was made in the newspapers, unless within space limits sold to the store for advertising rates.

Baseball clubs have an advantage that can be found nowhere else. Newspapers make business for the club owner. He is certain of heavy profits as long as the sporting pages are open to baseball. The season of 1922 was the most profitable in baseball history, and 1923 should be even more profitable if the free advertising continues, which it probably will.

As baseball is conducted to-day it carries everything employed by every successful business enterprise. There is system carried to a scientific extreme. An office staff looks after all the business matters and of these there is an enormous amount. The baseball parks are known as plants and these structures, nearly all of steel and concrete, attest to the success of the venture. The players themselves have become keen business men and they are in baseball as other men of their age are in the real estate business, shoe or clothing business, or any other commercial venture.

Playing ball is work and the player handles it accordingly. If Cleveland loses it is a tragedy to many Clevelanders, wrapt up in the rise or fall of their team, but to the player no such view-point presents itself. Cleveland never enters into his reckoning. We simply mention Cleveland as an illustration. The player is not fighting for the civic honor or glory of the city his team represents; his chief interest is in the hit column, unless he is a pitcher, and then the won and lost column of the pitchers' averages concerns him most. His salary for the following season is based chiefly upon his record for the current season. A team may be badly beaten, but the player, if he has had a good day at bat, is not downcast over the result.

Blossoming.—Signs of spring are appearing in the rural districts. Several barns have been repainted from nerve tonic to liver pills.—*The Pacific Legion.*

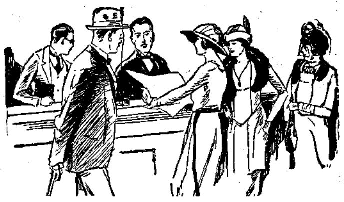
SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

WHY OVER-EXERCISE HURTS CHILDREN

OUR motto for exercise, in the case of young people, should be, "Don't overdo it!" The one quality that should not be tested in children is endurance, says the writer of an editorial on "Physical Capacity in Childhood," in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). The benefits of indiscriminate exercise, even in adult years, have, he thinks, been too largely taken for granted. The subject needs additional study and experiment, especially in the case of the young, when the body is growing and the organs are becoming adjusted. Says this medical authority:

> The problem of exercise in childhood is of importance not only because of the advantage that may be gained from intelligently regulated muscular performance, but also with reference to inherent dangers as well as benefits. During the period of adolescence, when the body is growing rapidly and various vital organs are in process of developmental adjustment, exercise should never be carried to the extreme. In children the one quality that should not be tested is endurance. Many instances are on record of high-school athletes being "burned out" by too intensive participation in scholastic sport. Exercise should be used to build strength and power in the youth, not to waste them. The danger for the undernourished child, even in play, is that he will engage in games beyond his strength, or indulge in them for too long a time without rest. There has been a tendency to overrate the importance of corrective exercises. It should be recognized that most cases of bad posture are due to the general weakness of a body with too little weight to support its height. When this condition exists, the first need is to start the child on a program that will bring him up to his normal weight, when it will be found that, as weight increases, the posture improves.
>
> For the present, the precise relationship between cause and effect in connection with postural defects and exercise need not be debated. It can scarcely be questioned that, in any event, physical therapy should be based on physiologic knowledge. Our scientific information regarding the physiology of exercise is meager. Before deciding wherein one may drive or neglect the muscular system, its capacities and limitations must be learned. Facts recently gathered show that, in normal children of school age, all forms of exercise produce an increase in the pulse rate, and the blood pressure, the increase depending mainly on the type of exercise. In the majority of cases, the increase of the pulse rate and the blood pressure, as well as the reaction time of the blood pressure, are in direct proportion to the speed and the amount of work performed. These are evidently the same sorts of responses as are encountered in adults. The physical capacity of children, as judged by the maximum physical output, is in direct relationship to the age, circumference of the chest, circumference of the thigh and the vital capacity; height and weight do not alter it so constantly. Such information is part of the essential prelude to an intelligent advocacy of play or the prescription of corrective exercises.

Get the Facts about Travel Costs



BEFORE formulating your summer vacation plans investigate the cost of crossing to Europe on one of our 14 delightful cabin steamers. On these cabin ships you obtain the best accommodations at extremely moderate rates, with excellent service and all the delights of a sea voyage.

These ships, with our famous de luxe liners—*Olympic, Homeric, Belgenland, Lapland,* and the world's largest ship *Majestic*—offer five sailings a week to England via Southampton, Liverpool and Plymouth; three to France via Cherbourg; and one each to Ireland, Belgium and Germany.

Here is complete ocean service at your price.

Whatever your requirements, we can meet them.
Call or inquire for details.

WHITE STAR LINE
AMERICAN LINE RED STAR LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

No. 1 Broadway, New York

Delightful
Cabin Steamers

NEW YORK to BREMEN
via Cherbourg—Southampton
Pittsburgh Canopic

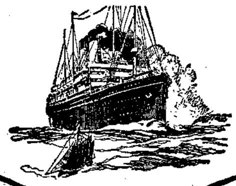
NEW YORK to HAMBURG
via Plymouth—Cherbourg
Kroonland Finland
Manchuria Mongolia

NEW YORK to ANTWERP
via Plymouth—Cherbourg
St. Paul Zeeland

BOSTON to LIVERPOOL
Winifredian Cretic

PHILA. to LIVERPOOL
via Cobh (Queenstown)
Haverford

MONTREAL to LIVERP'L
Doric Canada Regina



A week—or more—in
Yellowstone Park
"Go In Gardiner, Out Cody"

Another week or more in Colorado! Can you imagine a more wonderful vacation.

The motor-trip through Yellowstone Park *can* be made in 4½ days, but some people remain a month. The cool, pine-laden air, the fishing, the extraordinarily varied scenery, the delightful social life—these are attractions which draw tens of thousands annually. The standard Park tour costs $54 if you stay at the hotels; $45, at the camps.

And Colorado—is as satisfying as Yellowstone Park. Rocky Mountain (Estes) Park is a summer paradise. So is Colorado Springs, nestling at the foot of Pike's Peak.

Low Summer Rates

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

of the Northern Pacific make it possible for thousands to visit Yellowstone Park, who otherwise might feel that the trip is too expensive.

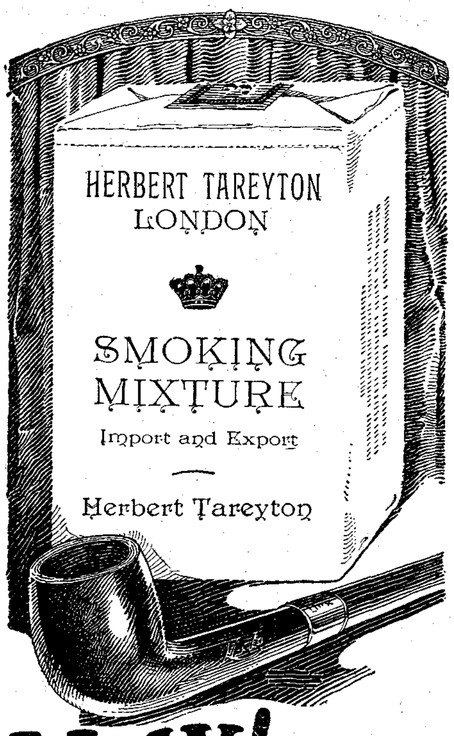
I want to send you our Yellowstone Park book and tell you about a real vacation.

Northern Pacific train service—there's nothing better ANYWHERE.

A. B. SMITH, Pass. Traffic Manager
940 Northern Pacific Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Northern Pacific Ry.
"2000 Miles of Startling Beauty"!

116



New! 25¢ Pocket Size ~

Your Pipe's old crony, Herbert Tareyton, is now put up in a 25c packet that fits your pocket as neatly as a pouch.

It's the most popular high-grade tobacco in America today — mature — slow-burning — *excellent!* It is guaranteed to give you maximum pleasure per puff at minimum cost per pipeful.

The new conforming lead foil pocket package keeps Herbert Tareyton Smoking Mixture fresh, and in prime condition. It is the ideal package for motorists, golfers and all outdoor men.

Herbert Tareyton Mixture is sold everywhere in this convenient new 25c pocket size, and in the popular 50c package. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will be glad to do so.

Free Trial Package

We will be pleased to send generous sample if you will write us mentioning the name of your tobacconist.

FALK TOBACCO CO., INC.
44 West 18th Street New York

"There's *something* about it you'll like"

Herbert Tareyton
London
Smoking Mixture

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE WASTE IN NEEDLESS TAX RETURNS

THE Federal Government's time, and the time of perhaps two million citizens, is wasted in the making out and the handling of income tax returns by heads of families having an income between $1,000 and $2,000, writes an indignant taxpayer to the New York *Evening Post.* Here is a very burdensome task which is not of the slightest use to the Government, we are told. The protest runs briefly as follows:

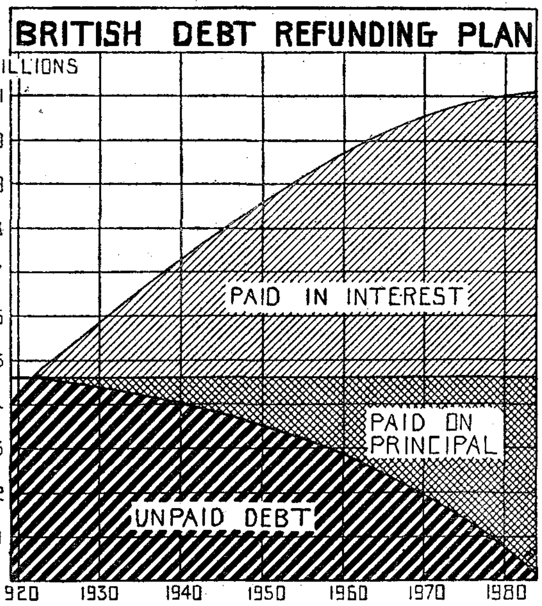
> Uncle Sam has not the slightest idea that he is getting anything, since the head of the family is exempted $2,500 besides his dependents, but the man has to go through the business of making out the return and then go to the swearing shop and stand in line till he is properly disposed for swearing. The man's time can hardly be worth less than forty cents an hour if he is earning even $1,000 a year; the less his time is worth, the more he probably wastes of his own and his neighbor's time in making out that return; and in this class there are two million of him, be it more or less. Figure out how large a fund is thus wasted, and how much good a commission for the Suppression of Useless Governmental Activities could do with it.

And then, we read on, "after the return is out of the non-taxpayer's hands it becomes a burden, a waste and a delay in every government office through which it passes." Of course, no one supposes that the government officials read all these documents carefully and thoughtfully, or spend very much time on each one, but no matter how superficially they may be handled, proceeds the protesting letter-writer, "these 2,000,000 superfluous papers must contribute mightily to keep the revenue machinery clogged." While all this compulsory documentation is intended, doubtless, to prevent tax evasions, the evasions that the non-paying returns prevent must be very small, concludes the writer in *The Evening Post:*

> Suppose somebody were set to prepare an estimate in dollars, showing how much good the Treasury is presumed to get from these returns of incomes too small to be taxed, and alongside it another estimate in dollars showing how much these returns cost the public in time spent and how much they cost the Treasury Department in all their making and handling from the first printing to the last storage; wouldn't the resulting document make Uncle Sam look like a monkey? Methinks it would.

HOW THE BRITISHER TAKES THE DEBT SETTLEMENT

SINCE the Englishman can do a great deal of thinking without much talking, the comparatively small amount of press discussion of the British-American war debt settlement does not mean that the British are not doing a powerful lot of thinking on the subject, writes Herbert N. Casson from London to *The Wall Street Journal.* Mr. Casson, who is in touch witl London business opinion, observes that thi debt "is a much more staggering burde than any Englishman will admit"—



From the Cleveland Trust Company's "Business Bulletin."

SIXTY-TWO YEARS OF DEBT PAYING

Showing in dollars approximately how much will have been paid to the United States by Great Britain each year, in interest and on principal; and how much of the debt will remain unpaid each year until it is extinguished along about 1984. The British Government has the right to increase the amount paid on the principal any year.

> It is $500,000 a day for 62 years.
>
> It is a 3 per cent. tax on all who pay a income tax and upon their children an grandchildren.
>
> It is a grand total of $11,000,000,000, fo which no value has been received by Gre Britain, except satisfaction of having bee loyal to her allies and of having broke the power of the German empire.
>
> The yearly payment of $150,000,000 i more than half the total amount spent i Britain on education.
>
> It is one-third as much as the war pensions. It is twice the cost of all the foreig and colonial services. It is three time the cost of all the prisons and police in th British Isles.
>
> It is a staggering load, even to thes strong British shoulders: and it comes at time when $5,000,000 a week is being spen on doles for the unemployed.

On the whole, thinks Mr. Casson, "th British opinion about the debt agreemen is partly one of pride and partly one o disappointment. The average Britisher i proud that he did not try to dodge the debt, that he did not whine for a moratorium or try to pay in a debased currency." One thing that is regretted is not so much a matter of borrowing as of lending. For the British people now, we are told, realize that here they made "a great mistake":

> They lent too much to their Allies. Altogether, they lent $7,500,000,000; and they know now that the bulk of it will never be repaid.

WHAT WAR COSTS, "INCIDENTALLY"

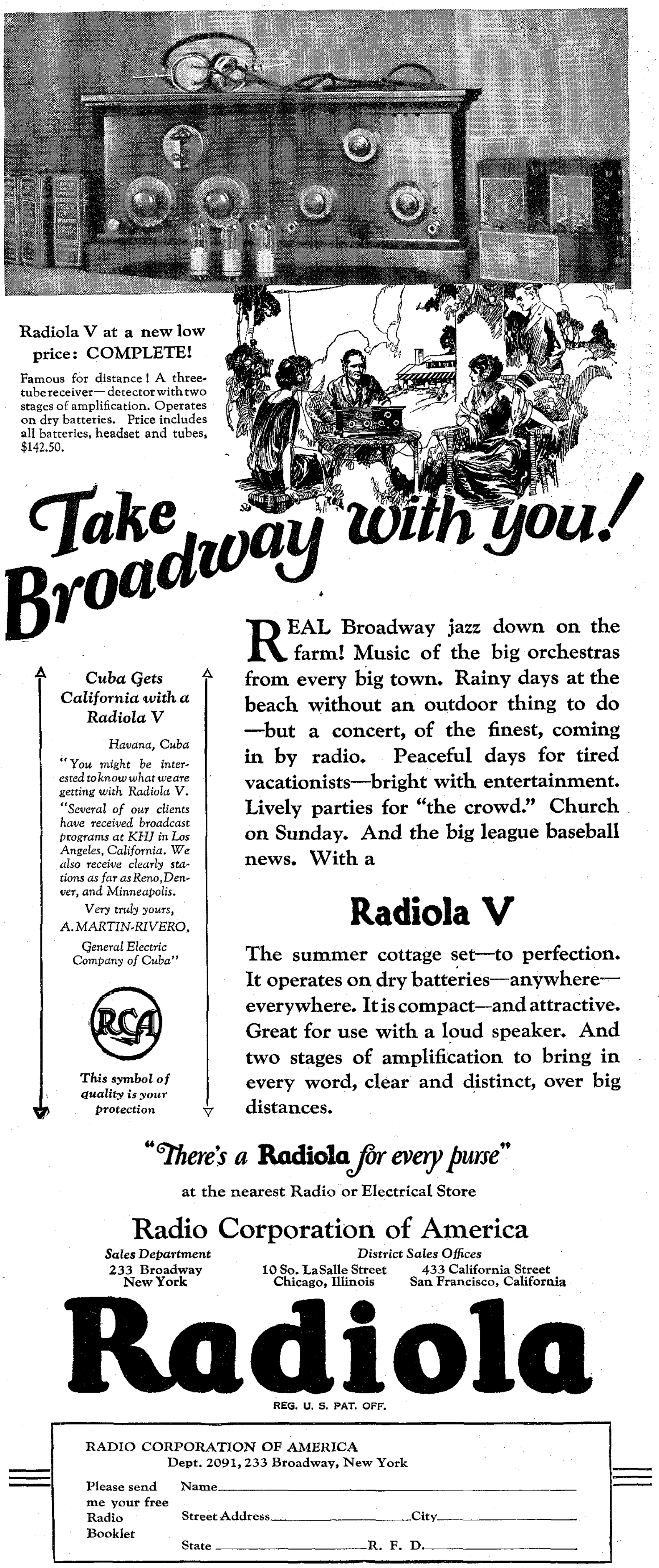
SOME things are apt to be overlooked in the usual reckoning of the cost of war, observes the editor of the New York Trust Company's *Index* (April), as he calls attention to "what is probably the first official computation of the 'incidental' cost of the World War to a belligerent, as distinguished from the direct cost in money and materials." Under the heading, "Other Expenditure Resulting from British Participation in War," the British Chancellor of the Exchequer details to Parliament certain indirect costs incurred since 1919, which totalled more than a billion pounds, or, a little less than $5,000,000,000. These are the items set forth by the British Chancellor and reprinted in *The Index:*

Unemployment	
Total State relief expenditure and commitments	£400,000,000
Housing	
Total capital cost of subsidized building	225,000,000
Liquidation of War Commitments	
Railway and canal agreements	203,000,000
Ministry of Munitions and shipping	36,500,000
Compensation for damage by enemy action	5,000,000
Coal mines deficiencies	48,000,000
Bread subsidy	101,000,000
Relief and reconstruction and other post-war loans (capital and interest due March 31, 1922)	33,000,000
Occupation of Constantinople	20,000,000
Total	£1,071,500,000

Comments the writer for the New York bank:

> Another expenditure which seems properly to come under the classification "incidental" is the amount spent by Great Britain, or under commitment, for mandated territories. That amount is £153,000,000, bringing the total of important "incidental" costs up to approximately £1,250,000,000.
>
> There is nothing fanciful about the British Chancellor's statistics, and equally authentic figures could, no doubt, be compiled for the other belligerents which would show a staggering total of costs merely "incidental" to the direct expenditure.

For purposes of comparison, it might be noted that the British military expenditures for 1915–1920 are reckoned by the Bankers Trust Company of New York at about 9½ billions sterling, or perhaps $40,000,000,000.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Famous for distance! A three-tube receiver—detector with two stages of amplification. Operates on dry batteries. Price includes all batteries, headset and tubes, $142.50.

Take Broadway with you!

REAL Broadway jazz down on the farm! Music of the big orchestras from every big town. Rainy days at the beach without an outdoor thing to do—but a concert, of the finest, coming in by radio. Peaceful days for tired vacationists—bright with entertainment. Lively parties for "the crowd." Church on Sunday. And the big league baseball news. With a

Radiola V

The summer cottage set—to perfection. It operates on dry batteries—anywhere—everywhere. It is compact—and attractive. Great for use with a loud speaker. And two stages of amplification to bring in every word, clear and distinct, over big distances.

Cuba Gets California with a Radiola V

Havana, Cuba

"You might be interested to know what we are getting with Radiola V. "Several of our clients have received broadcast programs at KHJ in Los Angeles, California. We also receive clearly stations as far as Reno, Denver, and Minneapolis.

Very truly yours,
A. MARTIN-RIVERO,
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"There's a **Radiola** for every purse"

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Street Address__________City__________
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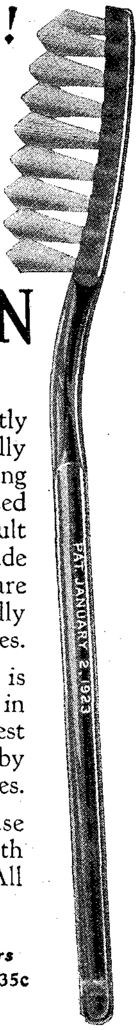
A Good Habit!
—made easier!

Dr. West's
TOOTH BRUSH



CLEANS INSIDE and BETWEEN
-your teeth!

It is small, smooth—perfectly made to reach all the usually neglected places. The strong bristles are tufted and spaced just right. Just as the adult size Dr. West's Brush is made to fit *inside your teeth*—so are the juvenile sizes especially built for children of all ages.

Dr. West's Tooth Brush is designed to clean the teeth in the manner taught in the best schools. It is recommended by recognized health authorities.

Make it a family purchase next time—a Dr. West's Tooth Brush for each member. All lettered for identification.

In 3 Sizes at All Good Dealers
Child's Size, 25c Youth's Size, 35c
Adult's Size, 50c

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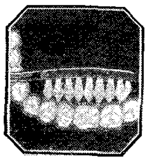

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

ANOTHER WAR DEBT SETTLEMENT

THE first of our war debt settlements with European nations to be actually signed is not to be that with Britain, but that with Finland. Altho the British agreement has been ratified by the Legislatures of both countries, the actual document is tied up somewhere in the British Exchequer, we read in a New York *Evening Post* dispatch from Washington. But the Debt Funding Commission has authorized Secretary Mellon to sign the funding agreement with Finland. It has already been ratified by the Helsingfors Parliament, and while our Congress has not yet acted the members of the Commission expect no opposition. We read further in *The Evening Post:*

> The agreement with Finland provides for the payment of the $8,000,000 in principal and approximately $1,000,000 in interest over a period of sixty-two years. The terms as to interest provide for a rate of 4¼ per cent. from the date of the loan, about four years ago, to December 15 last. A rate of 3½ per cent. interest will prevail from December 15 last year to December 15, 1932, and a rate of 3 per cent. thereafter to the maturity of the funding agreements.

THE STEEL WAGE ADVANCE

THE increase in the wages of the workers of the United States Steel Corporation made effective on the 16th, had been expected for some time, we read in the financial columns of the New York *Times*, "as it has been common knowledge that the leading industries of the country, as a result of the prosperity now prevailing, have been competing against each other for labor." This writer would have it that there has been unusual competition in the case of the Steel Corporation, which "is working its men only six days a week, whereas other companies have been operating on a seven-days-a-week schedule, and many of the workers desiring to work seven days for the extra compensation have been deserting the mills of the Corporation and seeking employment elsewhere." The approximately 11 per cent. increase in the pay of unskilled labor—which is to be accompanied by proportionate raises for other employees, and is being imitated by independent steel companies—establishes a wage level "one hundred per cent. above the pre-war wage, but $1.06 below the peak wage fixt in May, 1921." The common labor rate established by the recent change is forty cents an hour as against a previously existing rate of thirty-six cents. *The Wall Street Journal* sets down a few other interesting facts about this important industrial event:

> Last increase in common labor rate of United States Steel was on September 1,

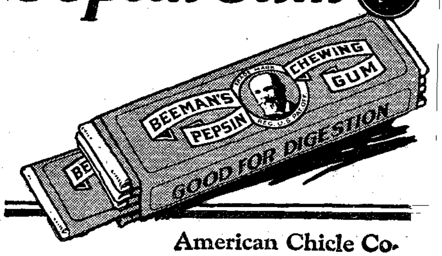
Wholesome

Pure good gum
—good for the
digestion, teeth
and nerves—
for good health
use Beeman's—

"a sensible habit"

Deliciously flavored

BEEMAN'S
Pepsin Gum



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to introduce new Super Fyr-Fyters. Approved by Underwriters. Big market and exceptional opportunity to earn $5,000 to $10,000 yearly. Write Fyr-Fyter Co., 633 Fyr-Fyter Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickl becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

"THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LANTERN"

BY SIR FREDERICK TREVES, BART.

A charming description of a tour, chiefly in the Orient, on which the author's high social status enabled him to see sights seldom shown to visitors. These he blends into his inimitably attractive word pictures of curious customs, picturesque people, and personal incidents not usually found in books of travel. This book was originally produced in expensive form and continued demand induced printing of this new popular edition. 438 pages with 8 full-page illustrations.

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New Varieties of Roses

Varieties have increased so rapidly of late years that amateur rosarians will find particular interest in a new and revised (fourth) edition of H. H. Thomas' complete guide book entitled—

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1922, when rate moved up 20 per cent. from 30 to 36 cents an hour, or from $3 to $3.60 for a 10-hour day. The former rate represented the culmination of a decline from peak of February 1, 1920, when daily rate, including time and a half for overtime, was $5.06 for a 10-hour day.

It is estimated that present advance of 11 per cent. will add close to $25,000,000 a year to the annual pay-roll. In its manufacturing plants last year the company employed an average of 150,847 men. This is exclusive of men employed on coal, coke and iron ore properties, which together accounted for another 38,000. Increased operations have probably brought the total number affected by present advance to approximately 200,000.

Following table shows the wages of common labor after each advance or decrease in wages by the United States Steel Corporation, the percentage of each advance or decrease, and the cumulative percentage of each advance or decrease over 1916 rate:

Date	*Wages 10 hours*	*Per cent. advance*	*Advance over 1915 rate*
1915	$2.00	..	..
February 1, 1916	2.20	10	10
May 1, 1916	2.50	13.6	25
December 15, 1916	2.75	10	37.5
May 1, 1917	3.00	9	50
October 1, 1917	3.30	10	65
April 16, 1918	3.80	15	90
August 1, 1918	4.20	10.5	110
October 1, 1918	*4.62	10	131
February 1, 1920	5.06	10	153
May 16, 1921	†4.05	†‡20	‡103
July 16, 1921	†‡3.70	¶‡ 8.5	85
August 29, 1921	3.00	‡20	50
September 1, 1922	3.60	20	80
April 16, 1923	4.00	11	100

*Eight-hour basic day established and time and one-half paid for overtime.

†Approximated.

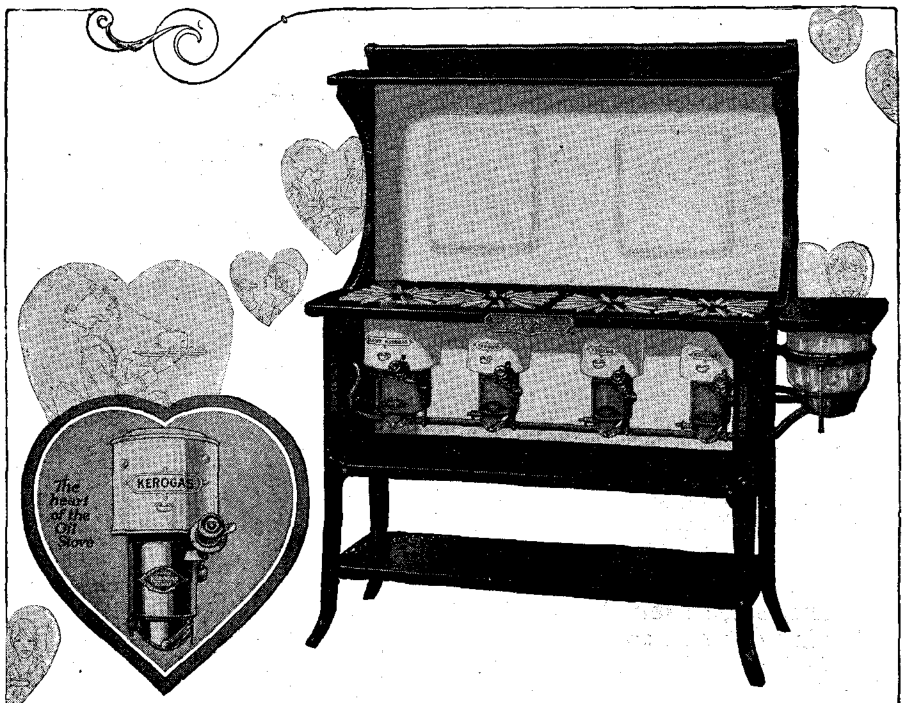
‡Decrease.

¶Time and one-half abolished.

HARD TIMES AND FIRES

WHAT is called the "moral hazard" is an important element in the consideration of fire losses and business failures. And the fact that the moral hazard, as shown in both fields, is still pretty large, is taken by thoughtful insurance men to indicate that business is not quite back on a normal plane of prosperity. In explanation of this the New York *Times*, in its column of business comment, calls attention to a chart recently published by a New York State fire insurance company "showing the closeness of the relations between fire losses and business failures during a period of eleven years."

At the end of 1914, for example, business failures went above the normal and the fire loss went still further above that point. In the prosperous war years both decreased until they were abnormally low. With deflation came a large crop of failures, accompanied by fire losses even larger in proportion, rising from 40 to 60 per cent. in the course of two years. It is not only, however, a relationship confined to failures. There appears to have been a similar ratio between cotton prices and cotton fires. This was shown in 1915, when cotton sold at 8 cents a pound and the loss ratio was 70 per cent., while later, when cotton went to 30 cents, this ratio dropt to 30 per cent. When, still later, the price of cotton dropt again, the loss ratio went up to 75 per cent. In this, as in the case of the business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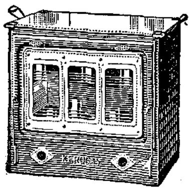

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

failures, underwriters have to contend with what is called the moral hazard. It happens just now that this hazard is greater than it should be, and this is a pretty fair indication that matters are not yet normal.

WHY THE MERGERS MULTIPLY

THERE must be some common causation behind such a series of business happenings as the Bethlehem-Midvale merger, the Anaconda-Chile copper merger, Kennecott-Copper's acquisition of the Utah Copper Company; "the Tobacco Products Corporation's plan to take over control of the Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company; the amalgamation of nine companies manufacturing matches into the Federal Match Corporation, and Armour & Company's completed arrangements for the purchase of the physical assets of Morris & Company in spite of the objections of the Secretary of Agriculture." At least so thinks the New York *Evening Post*, which sees here a continuation of a trend toward industrial combination that has been going on since the recovery of business from the 1920–1921 depression. "Just as the earlier combinations are pointed to as harbingers of trade revival, so the more recent ones may be regarded as indications of further business expansion and of the keener competition that has followed in its wake." With producers all trying to obtain as large a share as possible of the expanding markets and in many cases trying to utilize their war expanded equipment at full capacity, "a tendency toward combination is inevitable." For, we are told,

Even the strongest concerns must sooner or later react from excessive competition. Some of the competitors may find it expedient to combine their resources, and weaker concerns may face the alternatives of merging with the stronger or of going to the wall. This is a period, too, when many companies are just "getting out of red ink" after experiencing the price deflation of 1920–21, and with depleted resources they are in no position to carry on competition of the old-fashioned bludgeoning sort. There is reason to believe, therefore, that the present movement toward combination has by no means run its course. There will probably be mergers and rumors of mergers for months to come.

A similar tendency developed in this country during the period of its recovery from the panic of 1893 and the ensuing years of depression. That movement attained its peak with the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, the first billion-dollar concern, in 1901. Whether as a result of the present trend toward industrial combination we shall have a recrudescence of the so-called "trust problem" of past decades can not of course be stated at this time, but it appears hardly probable. A higher plane of business ethics, greater publicity in corporate transactions, and the more certain attitude of the Government toward undue restriction of competition all argue against the repetition on a large scale of the objectionable practises of two or three decades ago.

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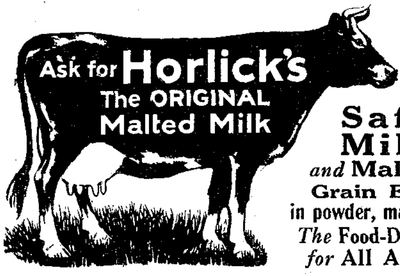

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 11.—Alderman Kunto, of Essen, is sentenced to two years in prison and a fine of five million marks because of refusal to obey orders of the French authorities in the Ruhr, and five Hessian preachers are fined 25,000 marks each for collecting contributions for the Ruhr relief fund.

Six men, charged with illegal possession of arms, are executed by order of the Irish Free State authorities at Tuam, County Galway, Ireland.

April 12.—The Canadian Government orders the Attorney-General of British Columbia to refuse clearance to deep-sea vessels carrying liquor, as a step toward aiding American prohibition enforcement officers in preventing rum running into the United States.

April 13.—The Rhineland High Commission orders the expulsion of 438 more Germans because of their interference with the French authorities. French soldiers guarding transportation points throughout the Ruhr and the Rhineland are reported to be doubled because of the increased acts of sabotage.

April 14.—Premier Poincaré, of France, and Premier Theunis, of Belgium, issue a communiqué reaffirming the Brussels resolution that they will not evacuate the Ruhr and other newly occupied territories "on simple German promises, but will withdraw in proportion to the execution by Germany of her obligations for reparations."

Austin Stack, chief colleague of Eamon De Valera, is captured by the Irish Free State authorities, who find on the prisoner a document said to indicate that the complete surrender of the irregulars is close at hand. Another round-up of alleged Irish conspirators occurs in London, where important documents said to reveal plots for the destruction of life and property in London, have come into possession of Scotland Yard.

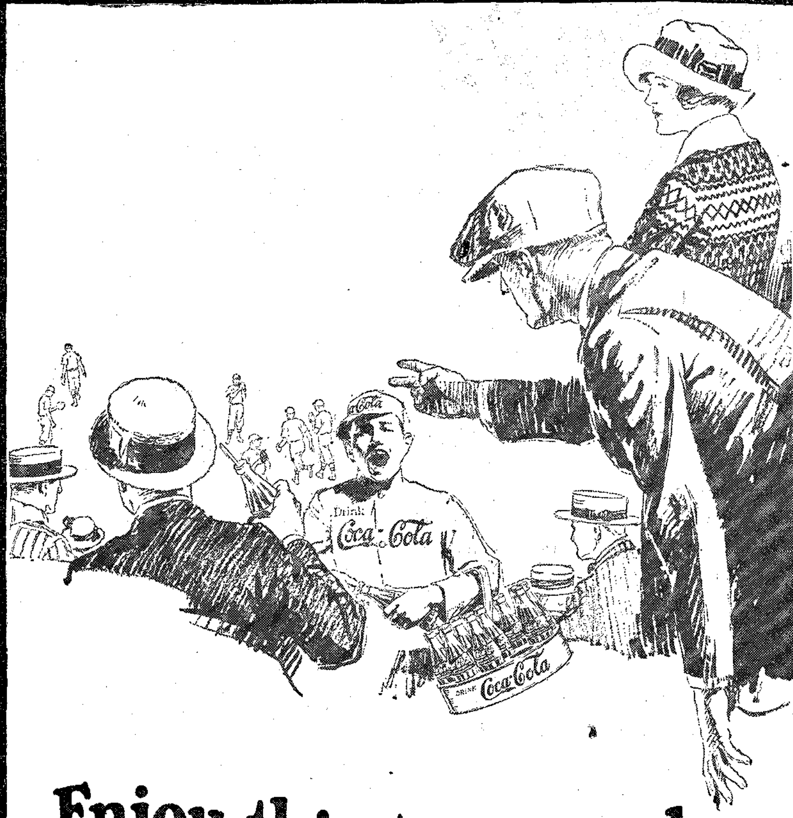
pril 15.—Soviet Commissar of Justice Kursky issues a statement saying that the recent trial of Catholic priests, one of whom was executed, revealed that they had committed state treason and had had connection with the Soviet Republic's enemies.

pril 16.—Great Britain has assured the United States Government, according to a statement in the House of Commons, that she "has every desire to meet wherever possible" the representations from Washington regarding the prevention of liquor smuggling into the United States.

Foreign Minister von Rosenberg voices before the Reichstag his approval of Secretary of State Hughes's suggestion that the reparations problem be referred to a body of authoritative experts, and says Germany is willing to accept obligations up to her capacity to pay.

Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announces before the House of Commons a reduction of the income tax from five shillings to four shillings and sixpence in the pound, a remission of half the corporation profits tax and a reduction of the beer tax and postal rates.

April 17.—M. Tirard, President of the Rhineland High Commission, hands Prince von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, German Commissioner, a note declaring that his presence is prejudicial to the



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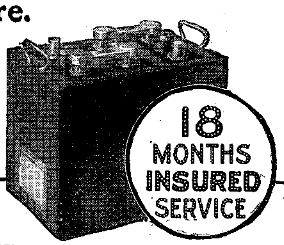

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Commission's authority, and that hı mission must be regarded as ended, anı the German leaves the occupied territory.

DOMESTIC

April 11.—A plea that the United State adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice is made before th League of Women Voters, in conventio at Des Moines, Iowa, by Secretary Commerce Hoover.

April 12.—According to figures prepared b the German Treasury and transmitte to Washington, Germany has paid th Allies in cash, ships, lands, and materials a total of one hundred billio gold marks (approximately $20,000, 000,000).

April 13.—The wages of approximatel 200,000 workers in the packing industı throughout the United States are increased by an average of 10 per cen by agreement between representative of the employers and workers.

The League of Women Voters, in convention at Des Moines, Iowa, adopts resolution endorsing the proposal tha the United States enter the Court International Justice, but does not a vocate the entrance of the Unite States into the League of Nations.

A. V. Coco, assistant Attorney-General o Louisiana, orders the arrest of 3 citizens of Morehouse Parish, chargin them with conspiracy to murde kidnaping and assault with dead weapons on a public highway. indictments were returned by a gra jury which recently investigated t torture and murder of two men, who bodies were later found in a lake.

April 14.—With President Harding agr ing, the United States Shipping Boa announces its decision to consolida all its foreign trade lines and then offer for sale these lines and ship conditioned on suitable guaranty maintained service for a period years. If the sales can not be ma without justifiable sacrifice of the ship "then the Government will proceed t direct government operation aggre sively pursued."

The American Defense Society issu what purports to be a statement of th Central Executive Committee of th Communist Party of America cordiall approving the recent execution by th Soviet Government of Vicar-Gener Butchkavitch.

April 15.—A 10 per cent. wage increase f civilian employees in Navy Yards an other Naval establishments, to becom effective May 1, is approved by Actin Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt.

Announcement that the Lansing-Ish agreement between the United Stat and Japan has been cancelled is ma by the State Department. By this agre ment the United States recognized th Japan had "special interests" in Chin

April 17.—With the consent of Preside Harding, Secretary of Labor Davis a nounces an immigration program pr viding for more rigid enforcement of t immigration law and for a plan selection of immigrants at the ports embarkation, and opposing any relax tion of the 3 per cent. limitation act.

The Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttl presiding Bishop of the Episcop Church in the United States, the olde Anglican Bishop in point of service the world, dies at his home in St. Loui in his 87th year.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"D. O.," New York, N. Y.—"While reading A. Poe's story, 'The Pit and the Pendulum,' itten of an episode during the period of the panish *Inquisition*, Poe allows *his hero to say:* felt a thrill run through my whole frame as nough I had touched the wire of a galvanic attery.' I am eager to know if the galvanic attery had already been discovered in those ays, or whether Poe made a mistake."

Poe was not guilty of an anachronism. Galvani scovered *the principles of the battery in 1787.* he Spanish Inquisition was suppressed in 1808 nd totally abolished in 1820, and the conclusion f Poe's story, the capture of Toledo by the ench General Lasalle, sets the date of Poe's ccount at 1808 when that event occurred.

"H. C. G.," Anadarko, Okla. —The name *oué* is pronounced *ku″e′—u* as in *rule, e* as in *rey.*

"B. E.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly let me now the meaning of the word *cussedness*, used s follows:

'You're far from perfect I confess,
Chuck full of human *cussedness*
I can not keep from liking you, etc.'"

Cussedness is a colloquialism for resolute ourage, pluck, endurance; also, mischief; impishess; deviltry.

"L. H. B.," Athens, O.—"Please tell me the orrect pronunciation of the proper name *Louisa* Iay Alcott. The first name *Louisa* is the one in uestion."

The name *Louisa* is pronounced *lu-i′za—u* as in *ule, i* as in *police, s* as *z,* and *a* as in *final.*

W. B. B.," Kansas City, Mo.—"We have an gument of the use of an expression which reads: wo twin brothers, both twenty years old, etc.' am told that the interpretation is that the first ree words mean four brothers. I claim that wo' is an adjective modifying the noun 'Broths.' *In other words, it means two brothers of* e same age. I am willing to admit the expres is ambiguous, but the meaning is clear ugh if it is assumed that 'twin' is an adjective d not a noun."

A *twin* is one of two produced at a birth; the *ins* designates both produced at a birth, and two twin brothers" means *both* of the twins ritten about in the sentence submitted *not* four rothers, for if it did the word "both" would not ave been used in what follows: "*both* twenty ears old."

"F. E. F.," Washington, D. C.—"Kindly inrm me whether or not the following sentence is orrect: 'It is *expected* that great care *is* exercised y the United States Attorney in filing prosecuons, and it follows therefore that after institution ey should not lightly be set aside.'

"The reference in the above sentence applies to rosecutions now being filed, as well as those aleady filed, and to be filed."

The sentence is not correct. If the intention is refer to prosecutions already filed, to those being led, and to those to be filed, the word "exected" is improperly used, for *expect refers to the ture,* usually with the implication of interest or esire.

The New Standard Dictionary, page 876, s. v., expect," says on this point: "*Expect* is very idely misused both in England and the United tates for *think, believe, suppose;* also for suspect, nd 'I *expect* it *is,*' is very common."

"Is expected" is clearly the present tense and an not be used to refer either to past or to future me. (See Fernald's "Working Grammar of the nglish Language," pp. 114, 115, 160–164, and Iaxwell's "School Grammar," p. 164; "The enses of the passive voice are formed by the enses of the verb *to be*, followed by the past parciple of the principal verb; as, The letter *is written, was written, shall be written.*"

"D. J. B.," Oakesdale, Wash.—"Which is corect: 'Received *of* Mr. X. $50.00,' or 'Received *om* Mr. X. $50.00'?"

We receive money *of* or *from* a person *for* a debt, o both forms are correct. The phrase "Received *f*" may be noted in the following extracts from hakespeare: "Received a thousand ducats *of* on Juan."—*Much Ado About Nothing.* "What ng gave you my lord? Not that, I hope, which ou received *of* me."—*Merchant of Venice.*

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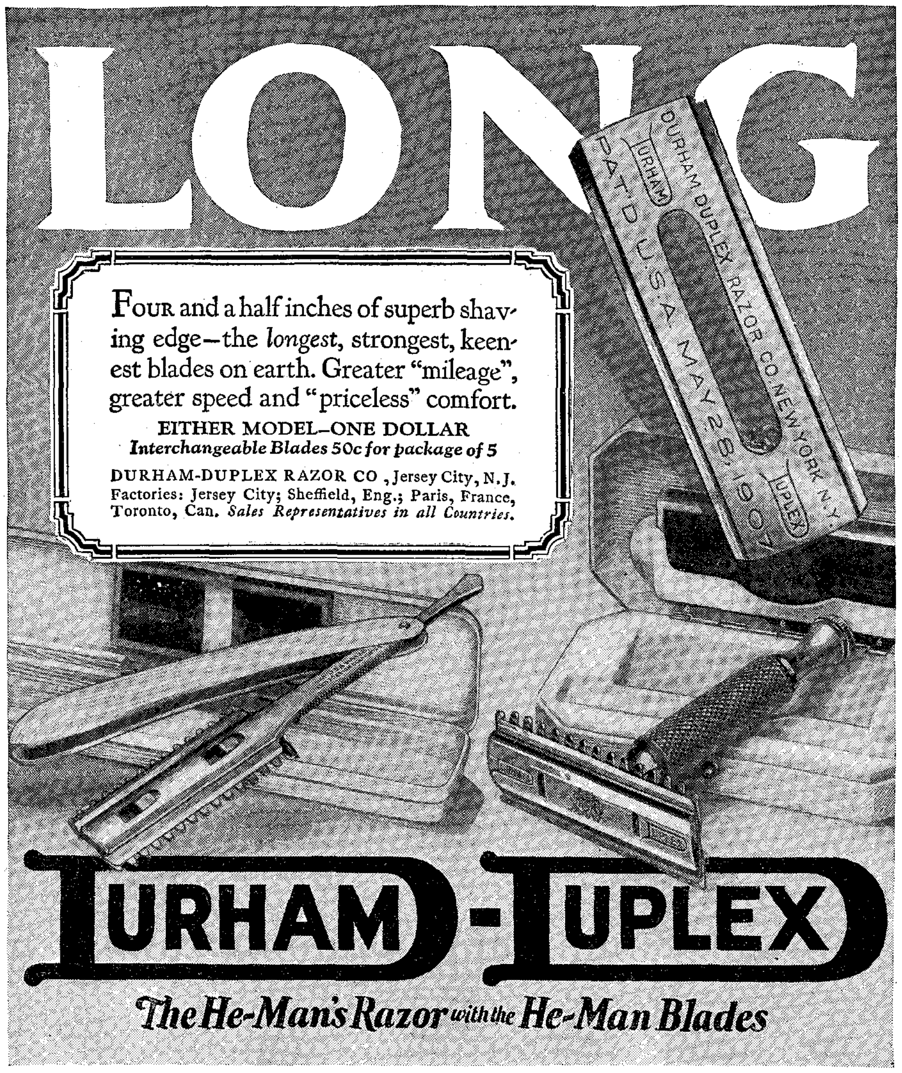

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Sure Sign.—"How do you know Chaucer dictated to a stenographer?"

"Just look at the spelling."—*The Lyre.*

A Better 'Ole.—"And, now, I suppose, you'll want to go home to your mother!"

"Oh, dear no—I'll telephone her to come here."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Painful Jewelry.—ANNA—"Is having the ears pierced for earrings painful?"

BELLA—"Not half so much as allowing them to be bored for an engagement ring."—*London Punch.*

The Indications. — FRIEND—"So your son is in college? What is he preparing for?"

FATHER—"Don't know; but from the way he works me, I kind of think he's going to be a diplomat."—*The Lyre.*

At Home Everywhere.—SCENE—A hotel in Buenos Aires.

HOTEL CLERK (registering new guest)—"Foreigner, sir?"

NEW ARRIVAL (testily)—"Certainly not. English."—*London Express.*

He Comes Up Smiling.—"Well," said Tut, as the sound of the excavators' shovels on the stone roof disturbed his slumbers, "this goes to show that you can't keep a good man down."—*Border Cities Star* (*Windsor, Ontario*).

Noise Wins.—"What does the professor of Greek get?"

"Oh, about $3,000 a year."

"And the football coach?"

"About $12,000 a year."

"Quite a discrepancy."

"Well, did you ever hear 40,000 people cheering a Greek recitation?"—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Page the S. P. C. A.—

TO TAKE PICTURES
OF SALVATION ARMY
COOKING STUDENTS.

—*Headline in The Bristol* (*Va.*) *Herald-Courier.*

Pretty Bad.—The city girl boarding in the country spoke to the farmer about the savage way in which the cow regarded her.

"Well," said the farmer, "it must be on account of that red waist you're wearing."

"Dear me!" cried the girl. "Of course I know it's terribly out of style, but I had no idea a country cow would notice it."—*Country Gentleman.*

Almost.—In London they were discussing advertising. "Great stuff, these electric signs on Broadway," said the Yankee. "They've got one advertising Wrigley's gum, runs a whole block, 250,000 electric bulbs."

"How many?" cried the astonished Londoner.

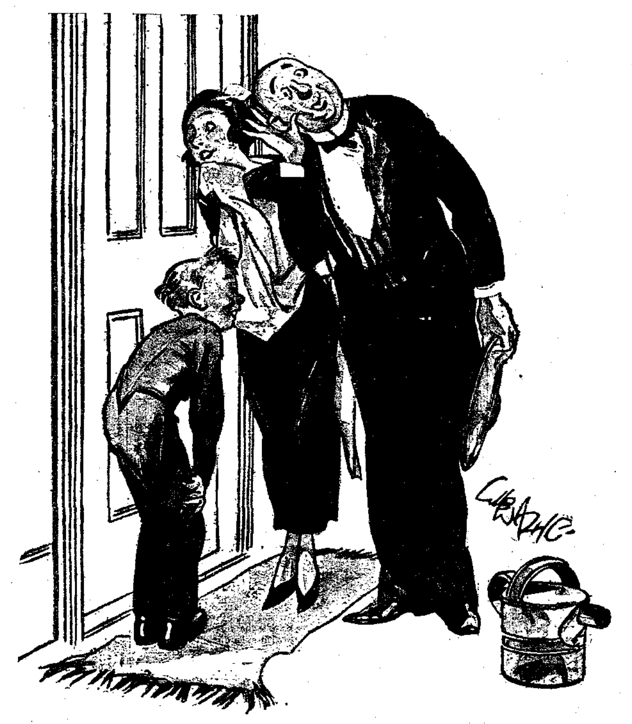
"250,000," answered the Yankee.

The Londoner observed, "But I say, old chap, isn't that a bit conspicuous?"—*The Kan-Sun.*

The Boy Grew Older.—"And has he learned to talk yet?"

"My, yes! We're teaching him to keep quiet now."—*Life.*

Where, oh, Where?—Since Prohibition hit the nation we often wonder what has become of all those world-beaters, who, according to their relatives, would have turned the universe upside down years ago if it hadn't been for whisky.—*The Pacific Legion.*



DOMESTIC LISTENING-IN SET (OLD STYLE).

—*The Passing Show* (London).

Mixed Trouble.—Hit on the head by a blackjack while he was robbing a Pasadena home, Harry Edmonson, 22, was wounded while running down the streets here this afternoon with a shotgun in the hands of detectives.—*San Francisco Journal.*

The Later the Better.—"Call on Mrs. Canberra Villa? My dear! Why, her husband goes to town by the 7:55!"

"That's where you're mistaken. He goes by the 8:30 now, and next year he'll be going by the 9:15, my husband says—and then we'll simply *have* to call on her."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

It Took Too Hard.—Some one asked Professor Steinach of Vienna, whose rejuvenation experiments are well known, if there wasn't considerable danger in the process. "Of course the thing can be overdone," he replied with a smile. "I am told that a woman met a friend of hers on the street wheeling a perambulator in which sat a chubby infant. 'I did not know you had a baby, said the first woman in surprize. 'I haven't,' replied the other despondently. 'This is my husband—he has been to Dr. Steinach.'" — *Boston Transcript.*

Not So Bad.—Mrs. Williams suffered a badly wrenched knee, but aside from a broken top, and windshield, no other damage was apparent.—*From an account of an auto accident in The Weiser Semi-Weekly* (*Signal, Idaho*).

The Wretch!—HUBB—"Haven't I always given you my salary check on the first of every month?"

WIFF—"Yes, but you never told me you got paid on the first and the fifteenth, you embezzler!" — *American Legion Weekly.*

The Limit.—"You want a good cigar, sir—try this brand—you can't get better."

"Oh! yes—I had one of that brand last week—and you're quite right—I'm not better yet!"—*London Opinion.*

The Unnecessary Sex.—MOTHER (leaving Egyptian room in museum)—"What did you think of it, dear?"

DOROTHY—"Well, it was all right, but I don't see why there were so many mummies and no daddies."—*Life.*

Teaching the Young Idea.—"Mother, dear, I want a fiver. Will you ask pater for it?"

"No! you must ask him yourself. You'll have a husband yourself one day, so you might as well start getting in some practise!"—*London Mail.*

Hard Prest. — MRS. NEWLYWED—"Why did you tell the neighbors that you married me because I was such a good cook when you knew I couldn't even boil a potato?"

MR. NEWLYWED—"I had to make some excuse, my dear."—*The Lyre.*

Giving It Emphasis.—SHE—"Papa says you have more money than brains."

REGGIE—"Ha! Shows what an ass he is I'm broke."

SHE—"Yes, Papa added that you were."—*London Mail.*

Inspirational Artist.—Some years ago watched a sign-painting genius while he put the final artistries on a masterpiece "Ladie's and Gent's Restaurant."

"Pardon my inquisitiveness," said I "but why do you put the apostrophe before the s?"

"The which before the what?" he questioned courteously.

"The little curly-tailed mark after that e and that t. Some call it an apostrophe."

"Posserphe, is it? Well, young feller I seen and I make that dingus a hundred times, and I never knew that it had a name Posserphe! That's a good one; I'll have to spring it on the gang. Some painters always paint it after the s, but I always put it before the s, because I think that it looks more artistic there. Otherwise, it don't make no difference where you put it."—*De Laval Monthly.*